INDICES

A Statistical Index to District of Columbia Services

The District of Columbia Government
Marion Barry, Jr.
Mayor

Prepared By:
Office of Policy and Program Evaluation

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THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON D.C. 20004

To the Citizens of the District of Columbia:

We have much to be proud of in the District of Columbia. The services that the government provides are extensive and touch the lives of all residents, workers and visitors to this great City -- the Nation's Capital and "A Capital City." INDICES brings together key government facts and programs for the first time and gives a panoramic view of the services, the City, and the District government.

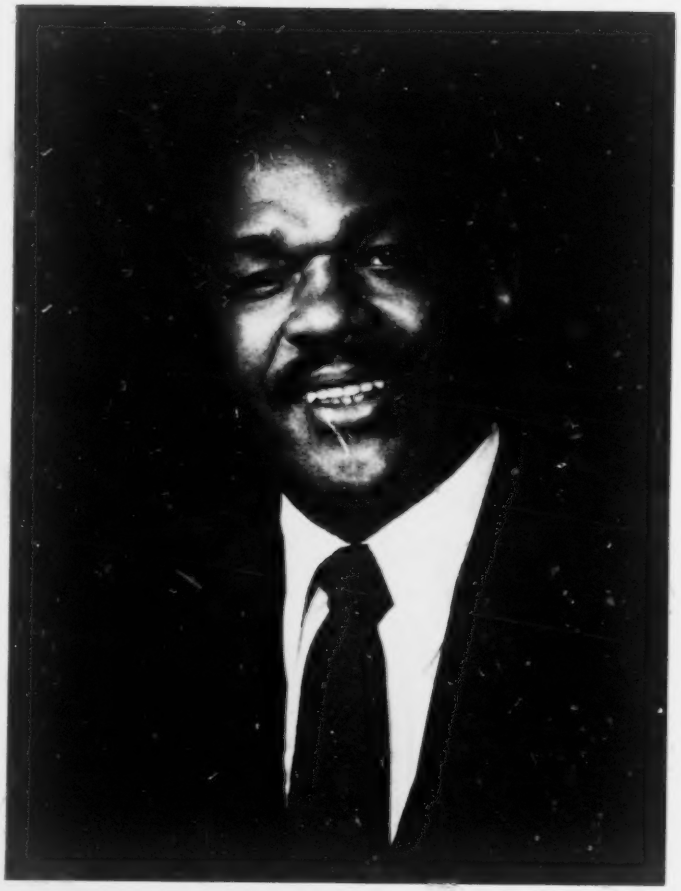
This publication establishes a base against which activities can be measured in future years. It includes program statistics for the past three years and available projections for 1984. I am pleased to be able to capture here the wide range of responsibilities and opportunities we must work with in reaching our goal of improving services to the public.

I encourage you to become knowledgeable about the government's programs. It is your corporation; you are the stockholders; you pay the bills. You also pick the leaders who will manage today's issues and chart a course for our future development. If you know the service demands and the resources affecting the operation of the government then you, as citizens, employees, employers, service providers, service recipients, service advocates, taxpayers, students, and voters can hold us accountable.

An informed citizenry is critical to the effective functioning of a democracy. Please take the time to learn more about your City and its challenges.

Sincerely,

Marion Barry, Jr.
Mayor



Preamble

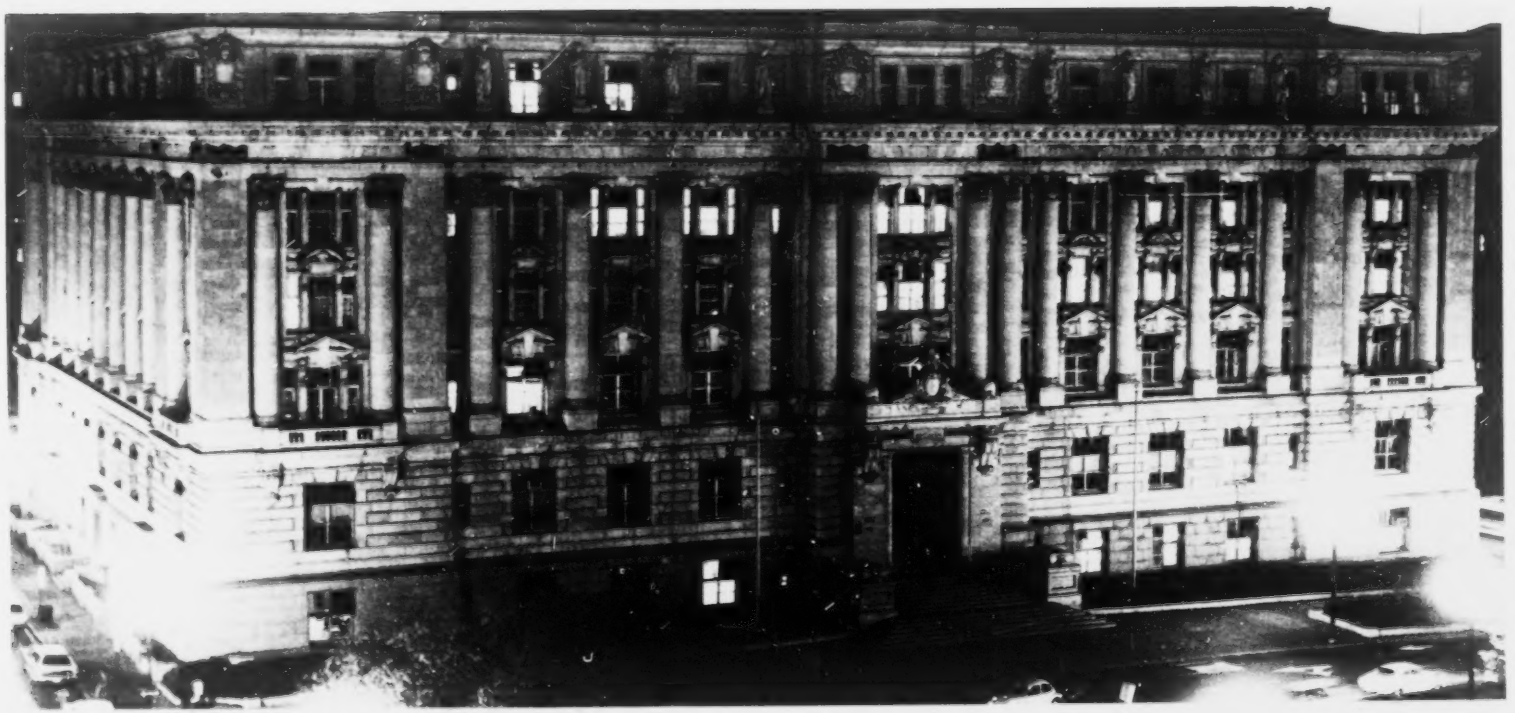
INDICES is the first comprehensive statistical index ever compiled by the District of Columbia. The document records a broad collection of current and historical data about the people, the economy, and the government services of the District of Columbia and contains key program statistics for fiscal years 1981 through 1983 along with projections for 1984. This information provides a data base against which future actions and activities can be measured.

INDICES will be published annually. INDICES abstracts will be published at least quarterly and will concentrate on a single program area or on significant trends and changes.

This document is prepared by the Office of Policy and Program Evaluation and is available for $5.00 from:

District Building Room 412
1350 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20004
727-4016

THE DISTRICT BUILDING



Washington, The Government and The People

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Washington, District of Columbia

Nation's Capital

The District of Columbia became the nation's capital in 1800 and has been the home of the federal government ever since. The original plan for the city was designed by General L'Enfant. The plan was further refined, and the first maps of the District of Columbia were drawn by Major Andrew Ellicott and his assistant, Benjamin Banneker. As the seat of the federal government, Washington, D.C. has been home to every president since John Adams.

Along Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest are the White House, the Capitol, the Treasury Department, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Justice Department. The federal government is currently redeveloping the avenue between the White House and the Capitol. Washington is also home to the Supreme Court, the Library of Congress, the headquarters for many federal departments and agencies. The federal workforce in the District of Columbia was 210,000 employees in 1983, about 60 percent of all federal employees in the metropolitan area. Many senators, Congressional representatives and federal officials make their home in Washington.

International Capital

In addition to its national capital role, the District of Columbia is host to 130 foreign embassies and missions with more than 10,000 employees. The presence of foreign governments attracts to Washington many international organizations, such as the World Health Organization, the Organization of American States and the World Bank. Together, these foreign missions and agencies make Washington D.C. an international capital.

National and International Cultural Center

The District of Columbia offers many nationally and internationally known museums and arts institutions. The Smithsonian Institution is the nation's curator of our natural history, American technology and air and space travel. The National Gallery of Art houses a fine collection of paintings and sculpture that is a national treasure. Other venerable Washington institutions include National Theatre, Ford's Theatre, the Kennedy Center and Phillips Gallery.

Sports Attraction

In sports, the District of Columbia is the home of the newly crowned 1984 NCAA basketball champions, the Georgetown Hoyas, and the 1983 NCAA, Division II basketball champions, the University of the District of Columbia Firebirds.

Washington is also the home of the Washington Redskins, the 1983 NFL Superbowl champions, and the 1984 NFL Superbowl runners-up.

In the metropolitan area the Capital Centre, a sports arena in Prince George's County, Maryland, is the homebase of the Washington Bullets of the National Basketball Association and the Washington Capitals of the National Hockey League. The annual high school Capital Classic, where all-star high school basketball players from around the country compete against all-stars from Washington and the metropolitan area, is also played at the Capital Centre.

Washington, D.C., Compared With States

In 1980, the population of the District of Columbia was 638,333 which was larger than four states: Alaska, Delaware, Vermont, and Wyoming. The voting age population of 494,842 was larger than six states: Alaska, Delaware, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming. In 1980, District residents paid $987 million in federal income tax, a per capita payment of $1,516. The national average was $1,116.

Washington, D.C., Location and Layout

The District of Columbia is located among the mid-Atlantic states and covers 69 square miles. Sixty square miles are land area, and nine square miles are water area. This diamond-shaped area, once a part of Maryland, shares a border with Virginia on one side and Maryland on the other three. The Potomac River flows along the common border with Virginia.

Washington is laid out in four quadrants with the Capitol building as the centerpiece. North Capitol and South Capitol Streets start at the Capitol and serve as the dividing line between east and west. East Capitol Street and Independence Avenue extend out from the Capitol to serve as the dividing line between north and south. Washington has avenues named for every state, thousands of acres of parkland and beautiful flowering trees — the most famous of which are the cherry blossom trees, a gift from Japan.

Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Center

The Washington Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) is comprised of 16 jurisdictions. The District of Columbia is the SMSA hub surrounded by Montgomery and Prince George's Counties in Maryland and Arlington County and the city of Alexandria in Virginia. Outlying jurisdictions included in the SMSA are Charles County in Maryland and Fairfax, Prince William and Loudon Counties in Virginia, and the cities of Fairfax, Falls Church, Vienna, Manassas and Manassas Park.

Washington is the center of one of the major urban centers in the country. With its population of over 3 million, it is the eighth largest metropolitan area. Metropolitan centers larger than Washington are Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia and San Francisco.

Washington is unique as a metropolitan center. As of the 1980 census, it had a higher proportion of females participating in the labor force than any of the other 38 SMSAs with over 1 million population. It ranked first with a per capita income of $10,300. This reflects the high percentage of the population aged 25 and over who have a college degree, 33 percent, and the high percentage, 35 percent, of the civilian labor force, who are working in professional and managerial jobs. These factors combined result in the high per capita income.

Washington, D.C., Our Hometown

Home rule in the District of Columbia started in January, 1975 and is almost 10 years old. The District has an elected Mayor, Council, non-voting delegate to Congress and school board. The District Building, home to the Mayor and the Council is on Pennsylvania Avenue, between the White House and the Capitol. Washington's downtown is undergoing a major transition. In recent years there has been a virtual explosion of development including a new Convention Center, hotels, office buildings, retail space and much more.

Washington's population is 70 percent black, 24 percent white and 6 percent other races. It has 95 neighborhoods with names such as Brookland, Georgetown, Hillcrest, Shepherd Park and Tenleytown. These neighborhoods offer single family and multifamily housing arrangements, close to shopping, entertainment, recreation and education. Ethnic diversity in the community is evident in African, Latin, Chinese and Carribbean restaurants.

Neighborhood organizations, such as Southeast Neighborhood House, Green Door, EOFULA and Iona House provide a range of social services. They serve the community's youngsters in need of day care, adolescents in need of job training and senior citizens in need of companionship and activities. District-operated recreation centers, schools and libraries enhance the quality of life. Churches of all faiths and synagogues enrich the lives and religious traditions of the people.

Neighborhood festivals have become increasingly popular. There is a Chinese New Year celebration in Chinatown. There are ethnic festivals in Adams Morgan and at the Greek Orthodox churches. These festivals keep alive the traditions of the diverse people who call Washington, D.C. their hometown.

Tourism in Washington, D.C.

As the nation's capital, Washington D.C. attracts millions of visitors each year. In 1980, over 11 million domestic visitors and 2 million foreign visitors made overnight visits to the District of Columbia. Another 4 million visitors came to Washington for day trips. Each year visitors spend approximately $1 billion in the District. These expenditures support nearly 31,000 jobs.

With some 40 museums and 350 significant historic sites as well as the national monuments, Washington D.C. will continue to attract millions of visitors every year. To ensure that this industry continues its growth the District and local businesses finance the Washington Convention and Visitors Association. In addition, the Mayor's Committee to Promote Washington D.C., a group of local businessmen and citizens, established in 1978, is a vital force in this effort.

Research has been done to determine the residence of domestic and foreign visitors, the purpose of their trip and the likelihood of their return to the area. Washington is the number one destination of overseas visitors to the United States. In domestic travel, only the metropolitan areas of Los Angeles, Chicago, New York and San Diego rank higher. A survey of hotel guests conducted for the Office of Business and Economic Development in 1981 revealed that the majority of tourists to this area arrived by air. The purpose of the trip to Washington for 43 percent of the people surveyed was to vacation; 29 percent were here on business and 18 percent were attending conferences and the remainder of the visitors surveyed were here to visit relatives or friends.

It is estimated that in 1980, a domestic visitor spent $69 per day, and a foreign visitor spent $73 per day in Washington.

Source: D.C. Office of Business and Economic Development

MOST POPULAR TOURIST SITES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Calendar Year	1981	1982	1983
		(Visits In Millions)	
Smithsonian Institution*			
Air and Space Museum	7.5	8.9	10.6
Museum of American History	5.2	4.4	5.2
Museum of Natural History	5.0	5.0	5.9
All other Smithsonian Buildings	4.3	4.2	4.1
Total	**22.0**	**22.5**	**25.8**
Lincoln Memorial	3.0	3.0	3.4
Jefferson Memorial	1.8	1.3	1.5
Washington Monument	1.3	1.3	1.2
White House	1.1	1.1	1.2

*Excludes National Zoological Park

Sources: Smithsonian Institution
National Park Service

Washington, D.C. - Cultural Center

Washington D.C. is a major cultural center. The presence of the National Symphony, the Kennedy Center, the National Gallery of Art, the Smithsonian Institution and unrivaled local art institutions has made the Washington cultural scene world renowned. The recent renovations of the National Theatre and Phillips Gallery show that local support of the arts is substantial. Other examples of local patronage are evident in the numerous repertory companies in theatre and dance. Many of these local groups have gained national recognition and add vibrancy to the local arts scene.

In addition to the performing arts, there are annually thousands of art exhibits at museums and galleries. Many of the exhibitions are a part of international art exchanges. Displays of local artisans are becoming increasingly popular. There are also thousands of courses, conferences and lectures that local residents can attend.

The D.C. Commission on the Arts and Humanities was established in 1973 to encourage and promote the arts for residents of the District of Columbia. The commission receives funding from the National Endowment for the Arts Partnership Program, District appropriations and gifts from private individuals and organizations. The commission makes grants to individuals and groups for projects in the arts and humanities.

A cultural assessment conducted by the commission, the Community Foundation of Greater Washington and the Cultural Alliance of Greater Washington, published in February, 1982, found that the 342 arts organizations in the metropolitan area had expenditures of $82.8 million in 1980. They employed 1,303 persons full-time and 11,086 persons part-time.

The District has played an increasing role in encouraging and monitoring cultural activities in all District agencies. The work of local artists is regularly displayed in the Martin Luther King Memorial Library and in the Mayor's suite in the District Building. The District has had success using art as an economic development tool. For instance, many of the people who come to the noontime concerts at Franklin Square at 14th and K Streets, Northwest also take time to shop in the surrounding stores.

In recent years, District government support for the arts has increased dramatically, growing from $356,400 in 1980 to $916,400 in 1984. These increases have helped to offset recent losses in federal grants. In recognition of this federal funding decline, the commission seeks to help arts organizations become more self-sufficient.

COMMISSION ON THE ARTS AND HUMA''TIES' EXPENDITURES

Fiscal Year	1980	1981	1982	1983	Planned 1984
District of Columbia	$356,400	$546,100	$ 791,400	$ 886,400	$ 916,400
Federal	381,899	413,693	451,808	389,950	301,000
Total	**$738,299**	**$959,793**	**$1,243,208**	**$1,276,350**	**$1,217,400**

Source: D.C. Commission on the Arts and Humanities

District Building

Home of the Local Government

The District Building at 14th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest is the center of the Government of the District of Columbia. The District Building commands a spacious downtown corner on the famous Pennsylvania Avenue between the Capitol and the White House. The District Building was opened to the public on July 4, 1908. "City Hall" was previously located at 464 Louisiana Avenue, Northwest from May, 1895 to 1908 and prior to that time was at several other locations.

The District Building has an elegant American Beaux-Arts exterior facade. The interior of the building has spacious marble stairways and halls throughout the six-story structure. Wood paneling and fireplaces with mantlepieces can be found in the offices of the three former commissioners, the form of government at the time the building was constructed. Unfortunately, much of the original interior design has been lost because of changes in the form of government and the need to conform the space accordingly. The most significant change was the creation of the Council Chamber and offices for the Council Chairman and the 12 members in the mid-1970s when the elected Council took office.

The offices of the Mayor, the City Administrator/Deputy Mayor for Operations, the Deputy Mayor for Economic Development and the Deputy Mayor for Finance, the Secretary of the District of Columbia, the Corporation Counsel and other executive branch agencies are located in the District Building. The Zoning Commission and the Board of Elections are also located there.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COUNCIL

ELECTED OFFICIALS
1984
GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

MAYOR

Marion Barry, Jr., Democrat

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATE

Walter Fauntroy, Democrat

COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
COUNCIL CHAIRMAN

David A. Clarke, Democrat

Councilmembers Elected At Large

Betty Ann Kane	Democrat
Hilda H.M. Mason	Statehood
Rev. Jerry A. Moore, Jr.	Republican
John Ray	Democrat

Councilmembers Representing Wards

Frank Smith, Jr.	Democrat	Ward 1
John A. Wilson	Democrat	Ward 2
Polly Shackleton	Democrat	Ward 3
Charlene Drew Jarvis	Democrat	Ward 4
William R. Spaulding	Democrat	Ward 5
Nadine P. Winter	Democrat	Ward 6
H. R. Crawford	Democrat	Ward 7
Wilhelmina J. Rolark	Democrat	Ward 8

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BOARD OF EDUCATION

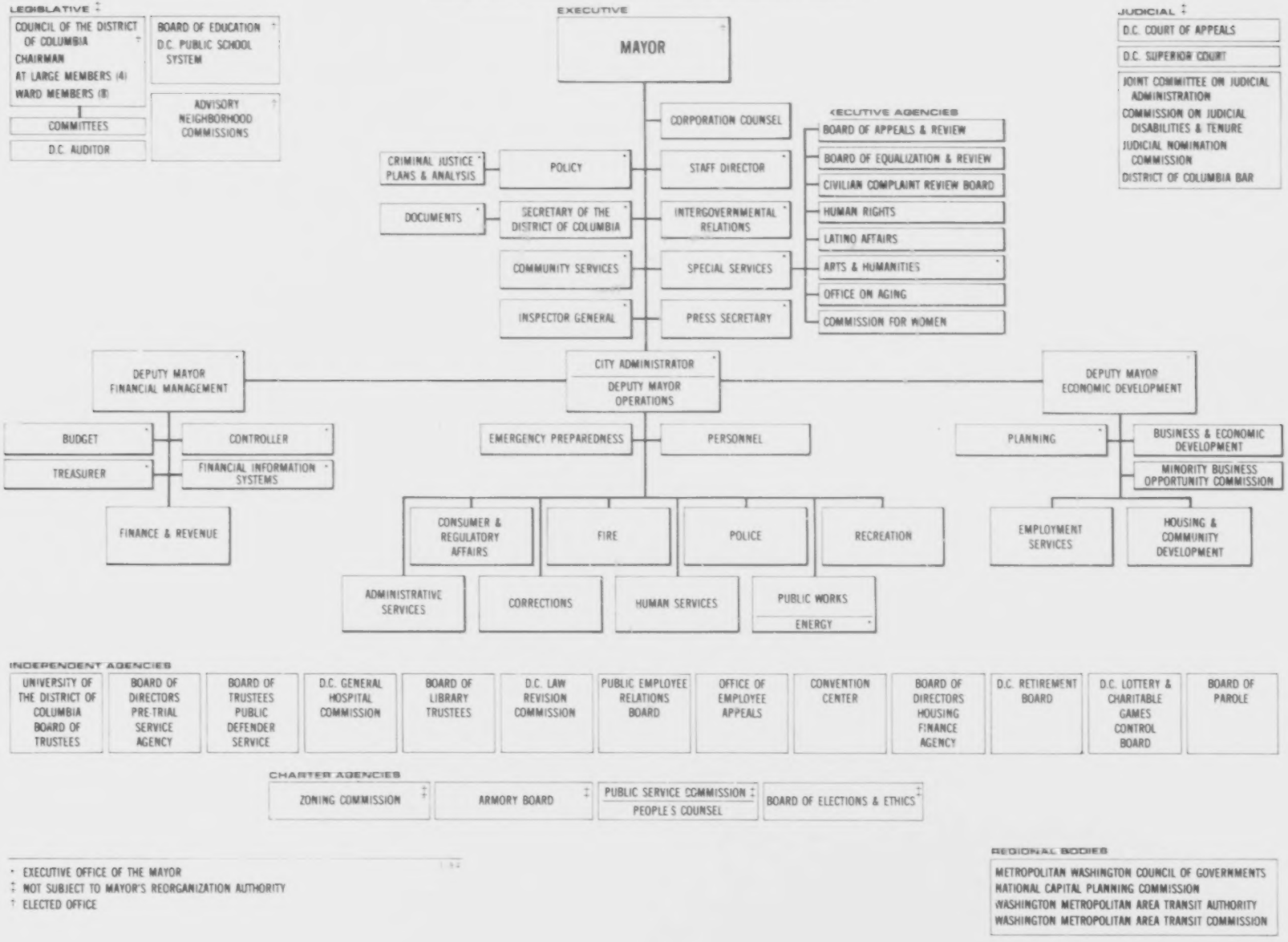
Rev. David H. Eaton, President	At Large
Edna Frazier-Cromwell	Ward 1
R. David Hall	Ward 2
Wanda Washburn	Ward 3
Linda W. Cropp	Ward 4
Bettie G. Benjamin	Ward 5
Bob Boyd	Ward 6
Nathaniel Bush	Ward 7
R. Calvin Lockridge	Ward 8
Eugene Kinlow	At Large
Barbara Lett Simmons	At Large
Howard Miller, II	Student*

*Elected by the Student Body

ADVISORY NEIGHBORHOOD COMMISSIONERS

A total of 321 advisory neighborhood commissioners are elected by single member district within each ward.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT



* EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
‡ NOT SUBJECT TO MAYOR'S REORGANIZATION AUTHORITY
† ELECTED OFFICE

REGIONAL BODIES

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA TRANSIT AUTHORITY
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA TRANSIT COMMISSION

Government in the District of Columbia

Form of Government

On January 1, 1975, the District's "home rule" government was inaugurated. An elected Mayor, a Council Chairman and a 12-member Council were sworn into office. This elected form of government was authorized by law on December 24, 1973, when the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act, Public Law 93-198 was signed by President Richard Nixon. This act, often referred to as the "Home Rule Charter," was accepted by a majority of the voters in a charter referendum on May 7, 1974.

The charter calls for the Mayor, the Council Chairman and four Council members to be elected at-large. Eight Council members are elected, one from each of the eight wards, for a total Council membership of 13. All terms are four years; at least one of the at-large Council members is required by the charter to be of a different political party. The election for the Mayor and the Council Chairman is in the so-called off-year of national elections; six Council members are elected every two years.

In 1968, District residents gained the right to elect the members of the school board. Eight members are elected, one from each of the eight wards, and three are elected at large to serve four-year staggered terms. The president is selected by the members and serves for one year.

The 1973 charter authorized the election of Advisory Neighborhood Commissions (ANCs). There are 36 chartered ANCs, which contain 321 single member districts. The boundaries of ANCs were set to correspond with neighborhoods in wards; single member districts are determined on the basis of population. The ANC commissioners are elected on a nonpartisan basis for two-year terms. They advise the District government on transportation, zoning, environmental services and other public policy issues that affect their neighborhoods.

There are over 120 boards, commissions and advisory committees in the District. Many of these functions have been established through legislation, before and after home rule. The roughly 1,200 members are generally citizens appointed by the Mayor; a few are government employees. In some instances the appointments must be confirmed by the District of Columbia Council, and members of most boards are required to live in the District of Columbia. The boards and commissions have diverse responsibilities ranging from the approval of professional licenses to setting policies for District elections. Some members are compensated, but most volunteer their time.

Responsibilities of Government

The District government operates on a fiscal year which begins on October 1 each year and ends on September 30 of the following year. The District has the most complex responsibilities of any local government. It has responsibilities as the nation's capital, such as receiving international visitors and other protocol ceremonies. It administers all services that are found in state, county, city and other levels of government. This makes it very difficult to compare the District with any other jurisdiction. Responsibilities include a public university, a public hospital, a state correctional system, state licensing and regulatory functions and a state court system.

With the exceptions of approving the budget and imposing a tax on the income of non-residents, Congress in the Home Rule Charter delegated broad legislative authority to the elected government. However, the charter requires that any legislative act, approved by the Mayor and the Council, except the budget act and some acts pertaining to the sale of bonds, must lay over in Congress for 30 legislative days before it becomes effective. Congress may veto any such act if both Houses adopt a resolution of disapproval, except in cases relating to the Criminal Code where a resolution by one House of Congress is sufficient to disapprove.

In the case of the budget, the act approved by the Mayor and Council is considered to be a legislative proposal. It must be forwarded by the Mayor to the President of the United States. After the President has reviewed the budget, he forwards it to Congress for review and approval. The roles of the President and the Congress in the District's budget process were not significantly changed by enactment of the home rule legislation.

In addition to the tax, budget and legislative restrictions, the charter reaffirmed the right of the U.S. Attorney's Office to prosecute adult felony and misdemeanor cases, the power of the President to appoint local judges and the powers of the National Capital Planning Commission.

The legislative veto provisions of the Home Rule Charter are currently under review. These provisions currently allow the Congress to veto District-passed legislation, without presenting such actions to the President for review. The Supreme Court, in *Immigration and Naturalization Service* vs. *Chadha* raised constitutional questions about the validity of the legislative veto. Legislation is currently being considered by Congress which will clarify this issue as it relates to the District charter.

Actions Affecting Home Rule

Over the last 20 years, there have been a number of significant actions bearing on home rule. In 1979, under the leadership of a statehood initiative group, citizens placed a statehood initiative on the ballot. With a 60 percent approval by the electorate, the initiative passed and set into motion the process of a state constitutional convention. In November, 1981, 45 delegates were elected to serve at the constitutional convention. The convention convened on January 30, 1982, and concluded May 29 with the adoption of a constitution for the State of New Columbia. On November 2, 1982, the voters approved the state constitution.

The petition asking for admission to the Union by the State of New Columbia was filed with the Congress on September 9, 1983, along with the state constitution and its legislative history. On September 12, 1983, a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives to admit the State of New Columbia to the Union. That bill is pending before the House District Committee of the United States House of Representatives.

Statehood efforts began in 1970 with the formation of the D.C. Statehood Party. Julius Hobson, Sr. founded the party and served as an at-large member of the District of Columbia Council, representing the party until his death. The party platform of states' rights helped to raise the consciousness of the citizens of the District about the powers of statehood.

A constitutional amendment passed by Congress in 1978 would provide full voting representation for the District in both the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States Congress. In order to amend the Constitution, two-thirds of all state legislatures must ratify an amendment within seven years of its approval by Congress. To date, only 14 of the 38 states needed to ratify the District's voting rights act have done so. The seven years will expire in September, 1985.

In 1970, legislation enacted by the Congress gave the District a non-voting delegate in the House of Representatives. On April 3, 1961, the 23rd Amendment to the Constitution was ratified, granting District residents the right to vote in Presidential elections for the first time.

Appointed Form of Government

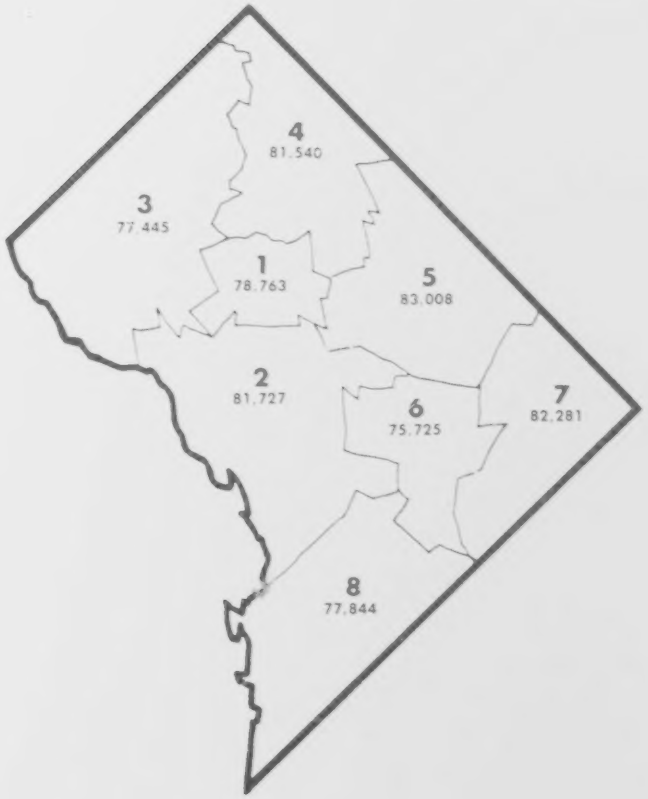
From 1967 to 1974, the District was governed by a single Mayor-Commissioner and a nine-member Council, both appointed by the President of the United States, under Reorganization Plan No. 3 approved by President Lyndon Johnson. The appointed Council inherited the limited legislative powers that had been exercised by the previous Board of Commissioners. During this period most of the important legislation affecting the District was enacted by the Congress.

Between 1874 and 1967, the District was governed by three commissioners, also appointed by the President of the United States. While early history records some citizen participation in municipal affairs through elected mayors and legislatures, all self-government ended in 1874.

Population by Ward, Race and Ethnic Group, 1980

The population in the District of Columbia according to the 1980 census was 638,333. There were 342,916 females and 295,417 males. The racial and ethnic composition reported by the Census Bureau was 448,906 blacks, 171,768 whites and 17,659 other races. The Hispanic population, officially counted in the statistics for blacks, whites and other races totaled 17,679. The distribution of 1980 population by 1982 ward boundaries is shown below. The provisional estimated population in the District of Columbia as of July 1, 1983, was 627,500.

POPULATION BY WARD



PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RACES BY WARD

District	Black	White	Other Races
100.0%	**70.3%**	**26.9%**	**2.8%**
Ward 1	70.1%	23.5%	6.4%
Ward 2	46.8	47.5	5.7
Ward 3	4.6	91.6	3.8
Ward 4	87.1	11.6	1.3
Ward 5	89.1	9.3	1.6
Ward 6	76.6	22.0	1.4
Ward 7	95.7	3.7	0.5
Ward 8	90.2	8.5	1.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, D.C. SF1 (Wards, Table 7)

Population by Ward, Race and Ethnic Group, 1980, continued

RACIAL COMPOSITION OF WARD POPULATION

District	Total Population* **638,333**	Black* **448,906**	White* **171,768**	Other Races* **17,659**
Ward 1	78,763	55,239	18,508	5,016
Ward 2	81,727	38,241	38,790	4,696
Ward 3	77,445	3,541	70,913	2,971
Ward 4	81,540	70,997	9,453	1,090
Ward 5	83,008	73,922	7,741	1,345
Ward 6	75,725	58,002	16,665	1,058
Ward 7	82,281	78,779	3,053	449
Ward 8	77,844	70,185	6,645	1,014

NOTE: Other races include American Indian, Eskimo, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean and other Asians and Pacific Islanders.

*Hispanic population included.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, D.C., STF 1, Wards, Table 7.

HISPANIC POPULATION BY WARD AND RACE

District	Total **17,679**	Black **3,752**	White **7,524**	Other Races* **6,403**	Percent of Total **100.0%**
Ward 1	6,061	886	2,201	2,974	34.3%
Ward 2	3,414	400	1,736	1,278	19.3
Ward 3	3,539	103	2,509	927	20.0
Ward 4	1,329	572	312	445	7.5
Ward 5	858	401	219	238	4.9
Ward 6	974	470	290	214	5.5
Ward 7	612	455	61	96	3.5
Ward 8	892	465	196	261	5.0

*The figure includes 5,877 persons who indicated Spanish origin but did not indicate race and 526 American Indians who identified themselves as hispanic.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, D.C., STF 1, Table 9.

Population Characteristics by Age and Race

Examination of the age distribution of the District's 1980 population reveals that the black population, 70 percent of total population, has a far larger proportion of younger persons under 18 years than the white population, 27.5 percent versus 9.7 percent. Overall, the District has proportionately fewer children and more working age persons in the population than is true in the nation's age profile. The percent of the population aged 65 years and over paralleled that of the nation.

1980 POPULATION BY RACE AND SELECTED AGE GROUPS

Age Group	Total* Number	Total* Percent	Black* Number	Black* Percent	White* Number	White* Percent	Other Races* Number	Other Races* Percent
Total	**638,333**	**100.0%**	**448,806**	**70.3%**	**171,768**	**26.9%**	**17,649**	**2.8%**
Under 18 years	143,491	100.0%	123,388	86.0%	16,636	11.6%	3,467	2.4%
18 - 64 years	420,555	100.0	282,753	67.2	124,718	29.7	13,084	3.1
65 years and over	74,287	100.0	42,765	57.6	30,414	40.9	1,108	1.5

*Hispanic population included

AGE DISTRIBUTION WITHIN EACH RACIAL GROUP, 1980

Total Population **638,333**

Age Group	Total*	Black*	White*	Other Races*
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Under 18 years	22.5%	27.5%	9.7%	19.6%
18 - 64 years	65.9	63.0	72.6	74.1
65 years and over	11.6	9.5	17.7	6.3

*Hispanic population included

HISPANIC POPULATION OF ALL RACES, 1980
(Included in Total Population)

Age Group	Hispanic** Number	Hispanic** Percent
Total	**17,679**	**100.0%**
Under 18 years	3,715	21.0%
18 - 64 years	13,001	73.5
65 years and over	963	5.5

**Hispanic population may be of any race. Percent of total population: 2.8%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, D.C.
D.C. Office of Planning

Population by Age and Sex

The population distribution by age and sex reveals that there are more females than males in every age group except for those under 5 years of age and between the ages of 10 and 14; however, the differences in the younger age categories are very slight. Females are nearly 54 percent of the total population; in the older age group, 65 years and over, that proportion rises to 63 percent. The older population of the District has been rising steadily and is now approaching 12 percent of the total. On the other hand, preschool children under 5 years of age decreased in numbers from 1970 to 1980 and dropped from 8 percent of the population to 5 percent. School age children, 5 to 17 years, also decreased in number and declined from 22 percent of the total in 1970 to 17 percent by 1980. The voting age population, 18 years and over, 494,842 persons, is 54.9 percent female, 45.1 percent male.

1980 POPULATION BY SEX AND SELECTED AGE GROUPS

Age Group	Female	Male	Total
Total Population	**342,916**	**295,417**	**638,333**
Under 5 yrs	17,080	17,285	34,365
5 - 9	17,939	18,685	36,618
10 - 14	20,994	21,139	42,133
15 - 17	15,274	15,101	30,375
Subtotal	71,281	72,210	143,491
18 - 24	51,671	45,141	96,812
25 - 34	64,542	58,010	122,552
35 - 44	38,570	35,695	74,265
45 - 54	34,071	29,270	63,341
55 - 64	35,725	27,860	63,585
Subtotal	224,579	195,976	420,555
65 - 74	27,869	18,361	46,230
75 & Over	19,187	8,870	28,057
Subtotal	47,056	27,231	74,287

AGE DISTRIBUTION BY SEX
(Percentage)

Age Group	Female	Male	Total
Total Population	**100.0%**	**100%**	**100.0%**
Under 5 yrs	5.0	5.9	5.4
5 - 17	15.8	18.5	17.1
18 - 64	65.5	66.4	65.9
64 and Over	13.7	9.2	11.6

SEX DISTRIBUTION BY AGE
(Percentage)

Age Group	Female	Male	Total
Total Population	**53.7%**	**46.3%**	**100.0%**
Under 5 yrs	49.7	50.3	100.0
5 - 17	50.3	49.7	100.0
18 - 64	53.4	46.6	100.0
65 and Over	63.3	36.7	100.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, [illegible]

Income Characteristics

The 1979 District per capita income of $8,963 was the second highest among 16 United States cities with populations between 500,000 and 1,000,000 persons in 1980. Only San Francisco's per capita income exceeded the District's with $9,265 or 3.4 percent higher. In fact, the District's per capita income exceeded those of all cities with one million or more population.

A combination of factors was at work to produce the District's comparatively high figure. The District has a high labor force participation rate with over 63 percent of the population 16 years of age and over in the workforce. There are many households with two or more earners. For example, in seven out of every ten married couple households, both husband and wife work. The average household size is small, 2.4 persons. A large percentage, 28 percent, of the population 25 years of age and over completed 4 or more years of college. This is reflected in the fact that about one-third of all employed residents were in the high paying, high-skilled occupations including the professions, technical, managerial and administrative work.

Nonetheless, the District has a large number of very low income persons and public assistance recipients. As of the 1980 census, approximately 18.6 percent of the population was classified in poverty. The average 1979 poverty threshold for a family of 4 persons was $7,412, for 3 persons, $5,787.

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME BY WARD
(1979)

City-wide Median Family Income
$19,099

PER CAPITA MONEY INCOME
(1979)

Washington SMSA	$10,331
District of Columbia	8,963
Washington Suburbs	10,603
Selected Suburbs	
Fairfax County	11,549
Montgomery County	12,344
Prince George's County	8,616
United States	7,298

Income Characteristics, continued

In 1979, District families with incomes of $50,000 and over were slightly more than one in every ten families; in the Washington suburbs, the percentage was slightly higher, 1.5 families in every ten. In the United States, families with incomes of $50,000 and over are just over one in twenty. Compared to the Washington suburbs, the District has a much larger percentage of families with incomes under $10,000, 26.5 percent versus 8.4 percent. The District has only 18 percent of all families in the region, but 39 percent of the region's 86,700 families with income under $10,000. Suburban families with incomes under $10,000 numbered 52,800 families compared with the District's 33,900.

FAMILIES BY INCOME LEVEL, 1980*

(Percentage Distribution)

Family Income	District of Columbia	Suburban Washington	United States
$50,000 or more	10.2%	15.4%	5.6%
$35,000 - $49,999	12.2	22.5	10.6
$25,000 - $34,999	14.6	23.0	19.2
$10,000 - $24,999	36.5	30.7	44.1
Under $10,000	26.5	8.4	20.5
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Income as of the previous year.

Household Characteristics

The 1980 census shows a total of 253,143 households in the District of Columbia. Some 52.8 percent were family households and 47.2 percent were non-family households. Family households are defined as persons who are living together and are related by blood or marriage. They may include unrelated persons, such as boarders, household workers, etc.

The average size of a family household was 3.42 persons, including the non-related household members; counting members only the average household size was 3.29 persons. The average size of a non-family household was 1.25 persons. Some 84 percent of the non-family households are single persons living alone.

SELECTED HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS, 1980

Type of Household	Households		Household Population	Average Household Size
	Number	Percent		
All Households	253,143	100.0%	606,414**	2.40
Family Households (family members)	133,643	52.8	440,171	3.29
Married Couples	74,800	29.5	249,601	3.39
Female Head*	48,839	19.3	162,178	3.12
Male Head*	10,004	4.0	28,392	2.84
Unrelated Persons in Family Households	—	—	16,970	—
Non-Family Households	119,500	47.2	149,273	1.25
1 Person	100,021	39.5	100,021	1.00
2 or More Persons	19,479	7.7	49,252	2.53

*Female or male heads with no spouse present.

**Includes 3,414 persons in group quarters, such as dormitories, barracks, institutions, religious orders, and the jail. The District's total population was 636,233.

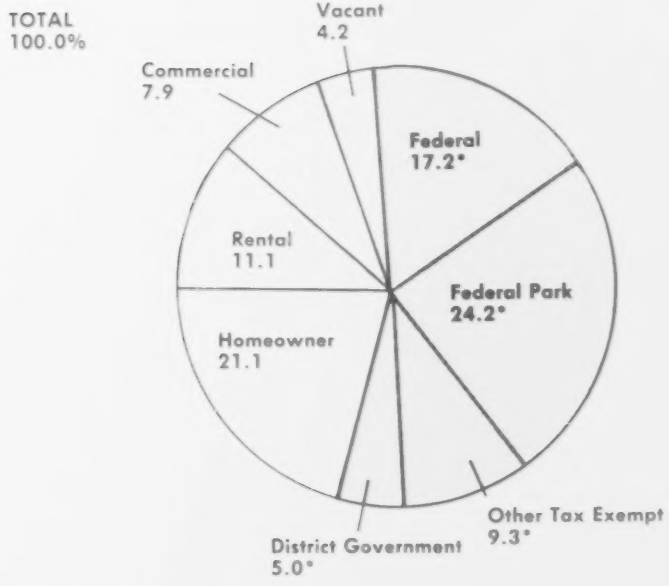
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, D.C. Summary Tape Files 1 and 2B, Table 10A.

Taxable and Tax Exempt Property
Tax Year 1984

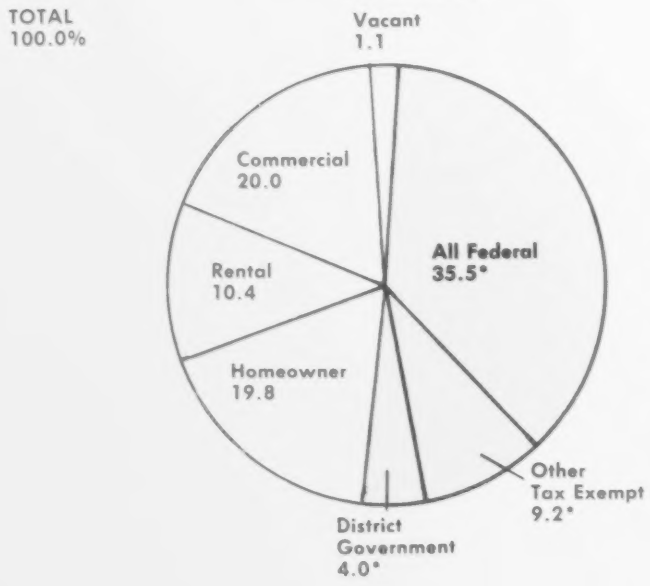
The District of Columbia is 60 square miles in land area. Over 55 percent of this land area is classified as tax exempt, of which 41.4 percent is owned by the federal government. More than 7,000 of the federal government's acres are park areas. The other tax exempt categories include religious, educational and charitable organizations, cemeteries, hospitals, libraries, foreign and foreign government property. Five percent of the tax exempt property belongs to the District government.

A comparison of the distribution of the land area with the value of the real estate reflects the relative value of building improvements. Commercial buildings are proportionately more valuable than residential improvements. The federal land value is smaller than its proportion of the land area because much of the real estate is parkland, unimproved by buildings and because it is difficult to establish fair market value without real estate transactions.

LAND USES BY TAX STATUS
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
29,854 ACRES**



ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND IMPROVEMENTS
BY TAX STATUS
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
$41.3 BILLION



* Shading indicates tax exempt
** Excluding rights-of-way

Source: D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue

Land Owned by the District Government

The District government owns 2,296 parcels of land, excluding rights-of-way, in the District of Columbia. These parcels total nearly 1,600 acres, 5 percent of the total acreage. The combined assessment of land and improvements in tax year 1984 is $1.344 billion, 4 percent of total assessments in the District.

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT PROPERTY
(Tax Year 1984)

Land Usage by Type of Improvement	Number of Parcels	Acres	Total Assessed Value In Millions
Residential			
Single family	303	12.68	$17.3
Multifamily	26	7.00	7.7
Transient	1	10.00	3.1
Commercial			
Retail	78	7.42	34.6
Office	20	5.67	33.0
Special Purpose	267	66.36	72.6
Industrial	15	7.53	10.4
Medical	4	16.18	12.3
Educational	144	554.79	478.6
Public Service	50	23.97	39.9
Museums	17	8.05	31.1
Recreational	19	54.07	30.9
Special Purpose	119	225.68	373.5
Vacant	1,192	586.89	193.7
Other Vacant*	41	13.68	5.4
Total	**2,296**	**1,599.97**	**$1,344.1**

The District Pays Its Own Way

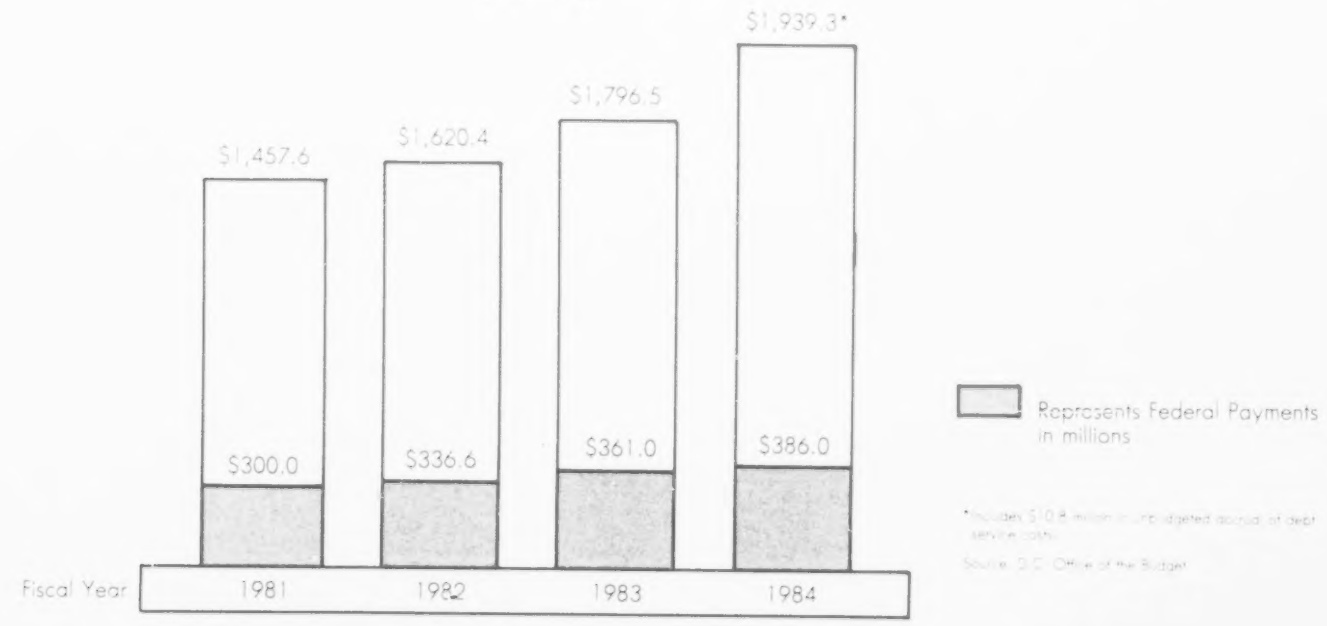
The District government levies taxes to pay its expenses. Its per capita tax burden is higher than that of all states, except Alaska. District residents pay $1,771 per capita, compared with a national average per capita payment of $1,079. District citizens paid $987 million in federal income taxes in 1980. On a per capita basis District residents paid $1,516, as compared with a national average of $1,116.

Local tax dollars account for 80 percent of general revenues to the District. But revenue sources of the District are limited: 60 percent of all income earned in the District is earned by those who live in other states, and by statute this income is exempt from taxation by the District; 55 percent of all District land is tax exempt.

The annual federal payment is a Congressional appropriation to compensate for costs incurred and revenue lost to the District because of the presence of the federal government. This payment is about 20 percent of District expenditures. Through their taxes and fees citizens pay 80 percent of the cost of government services. Despite this overwhelming local tax support the Home Rule Charter requires that Congress approve the entire District budget.

The annual federal payment is determined each year by the President and Congress through the legislative process. The District has sought a legislated fixed formula basis for the federal payment for some time so that planning parameters can be established and the District can avoid annual negotiation over the amount.

DISTRICT EXPENDITURES, APPROPRIATED FUNDS
(In Millions)



*Includes $10.8 million in unbudgeted accrual of debt service costs.

Source: D.C. Office of the Budget

District Government Revenues

The District of Columbia has taxing authority equivalent to most states, but is prohibited by Congress from enacting a non-resident income tax or road tolls. All other states can levy these taxes. The revenue to support the District government comes from local taxes, fees for services, fines, the federal payment and federal grants. Nearly 80 percent of the General Fund revenues comes from local levies and the other 20 percent comes from the federal payment.

The federal payment began when the District was established as the nation's capital in 1800. This annual payment is designed to help offset the taxes foregone due to the federal presence and to defray the cost for services that the District government provides to the federal government. If the District received the value of all foregone revenues in fiscal year 1984, the federal payment would have been approximately $1,066.3 million, instead of the current $386.0 million, or 176 percent more than the amount received.

LOCAL REVENUES AND FEDERAL SUPPORT

(In Millions)

Fiscal Year	1981	1982	1983	1984 Planned
Taxes:				
Property	$259.1	$325.[illegible]	$364.2	$395.3
Sales and Use	377.2	390.[illegible]	414.6	436.6
Income and Franchise	412.3	427.8	465.1	479.4
Other Taxes	40.2	47.[illegible]	50.[illegible]	50.0
Total Taxes	$1,078.8	$1,191.7	$1,294.9	$1,361.4
Non-Tax Revenues	$93.9	$98.9	$109.0	$140.8
Total Local Revenues	**$1,172.7**	**$1,271.6**	**$1,403.9**	**$1,502.3**
Federal Support				
Federal Payment	**$300.0**	**$336.6**	**$361.0**	**$386.0**
Revenue Sharing	19.2	18.[illegible]	17.6	7.0
Special Payment	4.7	0.0	2.4	41.2*
Total Federal Support	$323.9	$355.3	$380.9	$434.2
Total General Fund Revenues	**$1,496.6**	**$1,626.9**	**$1,784.8**	**$1,936.5**

TAX REVENUES FOREGONE DUE TO FEDERAL EXEMPTIONS — FY 1984

(In Millions)

I. Federally Mandated Exemptions from District Property Taxes	
Federal Real Estate	$317.6
Other Exemptions (Foreign and Special Acts of Congress)	19.3
Federal Personal Property	44.9
Subtotal	$381.8
II. Federal Restrictions on D.C. Taxing Authority	
Non-Resident Individual Income Tax	$633.4
Congressional Employees and Presidential Appointees	5.7
Subtotal	$639.1
III. Diplomatic Exemptions	$ 22.0
IV. Restrictions on Taxation of Military	$ 23.4
Total Impact of Federal Presence	**$1,066.3**

District Government Expenditures

The District government is a major employer, with nearly 39,000 employees in full- and part-time positions, as of October 1, 1983, or 6.5 percent of the total workforce in the District of Columbia. All employees hired after January 1, 1980, are required to live in the District of Columbia. In 1983, 58 percent of District government employees lived in the District. The District government is also a major purchaser of goods and services in the local economy.

Total appropriated operating expenditures will be nearly $2 billion in fiscal year 1984. Typically, local government budgets are labor intensive with about 75 percent of all spending for salaries and wages. The percent of the District's budget for salaries and wages is lower than most other local governments because of payments for income subsidy programs such as public assistance, Medicaid, unemployment benefits and retirement, which are paid by the state governments.

The District funds a state court system, a state land grant university, a state correctional program, state automobile regulation program and many other programs which are not found in city or county budgets. It is difficult to compare District spending with other jurisdictions because of the unique city, county and state functions of the District government.

APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURES

Fiscal Years	PERSONAL SERVICES (In Millions)	Fiscal Years	PERCENT OF TOTAL
1981	$1,457.6	1981	48.9%
1982	620.4	1982	45.8
1983	769.5	1983	45.7
Planned 1984	939.3*	Planned 1984	45.0

SELECTED NONDISCRETIONARY EXPENDITURES

(In Millions)

Fiscal Year	Actual Expenditures 1982	1983	Planned 1984
Retirement			
Police and Fire	$ 83.88	$ 84.967	$100.856
Teachers	61,040	56,491	72,865
Judges	1,728	1,400	1,700
Total	**$146,049**	**$142,858**	**$175,417**
Income Maintenance and Medical Assistance	$150,170	$ 150,592	$175,095
Metro Operating Subsidy	29,273	27,415	30,281
Repayment of Capital Improvements Loans	37,787	53,217	56,840

HEADCOUNT OF DISTRICT GOVERNMENT WORKFORCE

(As of October 1*)

	1982	1983
Appropriated:		
Continuing Full-Time	27,395	27,082
Continuing Part-Time	1,053	1,170
Temporary Full-Time	1,406	1,320
Temporary Part-Time	221	50
Nonappropriated:		
Intra-District	1,297	1,368
Federal Grants	5,216	5,158
D.C. General Hospital	2,389	2,282
Other Source of Funds	81	291
Total	**39,058**	**38,721**

Capital Improvements

The District annually approves a capital improvements budget for infrastructure and building improvements, public facilities construction or acquisition of major equipment and land; major capital improvements began in the District in the late 1960s. These capital projects have included new schools, a new courthouse, a new jail, Metrorail and significant infrastructure improvements. Over $100 million in capital improvements loans were made each year through the 1970s and thus far in the 1980s.

Capital expenditures for fiscal year 1984 are expected to be $137 million. The majority of the District's active capital projects in fiscal year 1984 were approved since 1979. Because of its quasi-federal nature, the District has had to fund capital improvements from Treasury borrowings. It is anticipated that the District will enter the municipal bond market in 1984.

CURRENTLY ACTIVE CAPITAL PROJECTS BY TYPE
(Fiscal Year 1984)

Type of Project	Approved 1984 and Prior Years	Expenditures Projected Through 1984 (In Millions)	Cost to Complete Fiscal Years 1985-1990 (In Millions)	Total (In Millions)
Infrastructure	95	$ 580.7	$151.7	$ 732.4
Public Facilities	193	386.0	123.5	509.5
Institutions	46	60.0	37.4	97.4
Property Acquisition	4	7.5	4.3	11.8
Equipment	4	10.8	.9	11.7
Total, All Projects	**342**	**$1,045.0**	**$317.8**	**$1,362.8**

APPROVED DISTRICT CAPITAL BUDGET AUTHORITY
(All Funds)

Fiscal Year	1981	1982	1983	Planned 1984
		(In Millions)		
Capital Projects Approved	$220.9	$211.5	$ 88.5	$122.8

ACTUAL DISTRICT CAPITAL OUTLAYS
(All Funds)

Fiscal Year	1981	1982	1983	Planned 1984
		(In Millions)		
Expenditures from Loans	$113	$138	$158	$137

Capital loans principle outstanding from U.S. Treasury as of September 30, 1983* ..... $1.8 billion

*Note: debt limit for borrowing is currently set at $6.5 billion. This limit is imposed by the Congress in the District of Columbia Loan Extension Act of 1981, P.L. 97-91, 95 Stat. 1174.

Public Buildings

In fiscal year 1984, the District operates its programs from some 2,442 District-owned buildings, including 1,429 public housing buildings, with a total capacity of 40.5 million square feet. Another 2.5 million square feet are leased in 94 other buildings. Some functions are housed in the central business district, and others are neighborhood-based operations; the government operates some programs in each of the eight wards. Some operations are located outside the District on federal properties. Forest Haven, the District's facility for the mentally retarded is in Laurel, Maryland, and Lorton Reformatory, the District's state prison complex, is in Lorton, Virginia. In addition, there are District-owned operations located outside the District boundaries, such as a recreation camp in Scotland, Maryland.

The assessed value of District-owned buildings for tax year 1984 is $548.7 million; total value of District-owned land and improvements is $1.3 billion. The District government fully utilizes the properties it owns and moves out of leased space into District-owned premises whenever possible. This practice has caused expenditures for leased space to stabilize despite rising prices. Energy conservation is practiced in all owned or leased District facilities. Recent conservation measures include the replacement of inefficient oil-fired burners with gas-fired burners and installation of thermostatic radiator valves in 60 buildings.

District-Owned Structures
(Fiscal Year 1984)

Agency	Number of Structures
Housing and Community Development	1,429
Corrections	265
Public Works	232
Public Schools	191
Human Services	138
Recreation	79
Fire Department	35
Public Libraries	25
Fire Department	19
All other agencies	29
Total	**2,442**

DISTRICT LEASE COSTS
(In Millions)

Fiscal Year	1981	1982	1983	Planned 1984
Leasing	$14.7	$18.9	$17.9	$18.0

DISTRICT ENERGY COSTS
(In Millions)

Fiscal Year	1981	1982	1983	Planned 1984
Energy	$78.8	$84.9	$78.9	$83.9

Source: D.C. Department of General Services/now Department of Public Works

Energy Programs

The D.C. Energy Office, established by D.C. Law 3 - 132, administers 10 programs through which $9 million is channeled to the community. Energy assistance is available to large numbers of low income citizens who need help in paying their gas and electricity bills. The D.C. Energy Hotline served some 67,000 citizens in fiscal year 1983.

The office appears before the Public Service Commission on rate cases to represent the consumers' interests and conducts community education and outreach sessions to inform citizens about ways to conserve energy. The Energy Office has effectively integrated energy assistance and energy conservation programs to help low income citizens pay and reduce their utility bills. Promoting energy conservation and exploring alternative energy sources has been of particular importance. Estimated cost avoidance through energy conservation was considerable in the early years of the energy audit program. As a result of a greatly reduced electrical consumption growth rate impacted by rate restructuring, load management and the residential and commercial conservation services programs, PEPCO has postponed construction of 6,000 megawatts of new capacity. This has led to an estimated savings in 1983 of an additional 30 trillion BTUs for the District of Columbia.

COST AVOIDANCE THROUGH ENERGY CONSERVATION

Fiscal Year	1981	1982	1983	Planned 1984
City-wide Conservation Program (In thousands)	$190,000	$214,000	$220,000	$264,000
Schools and Hospitals, included above (In thousands)	$ 4,448	$ 4,046	$ 208	$ 540
BTUs (In trillions)	12.95	14.63	.45	.48

Source: D.C. Energy Office

LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Funds are available under the federal Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program, LIHEAP, to pay heating and cooling bills; provide immediate relief to emergency situations, such as space heaters, blankets or electric fans; and support energy conservation services.

Fiscal Year	1981	1982	1983	Planned 1984
Total households assisted:				
Heating	12,463	10,574	10,670	13,022
Cooling	390	4,374	5,357	6,511
Crisis Intervention	322	3,824	2,149	2,124
Low Cost Weatherization Readi-	484	1,939	3,253	3,000

COMPLEMENTARY ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The Complementary Energy Assistance Program, CEAP, authorized by D.C. Law 4-79, provides energy assistance for some 2,300 working poor households, which were affected by the 1981 federal welfare reform. This program is designed to fill the income gap for the working poor. With initiation of earnings, the average amount of assistance provided per month per case has been declining.

Fiscal Year	1981	1982	1983	Planned 1984
Average Monthly Caseload	(Not in	2,038	2,246	2,366
Average Monthly Payment	Operation	$108	$ 97	$ 83

Economic Development

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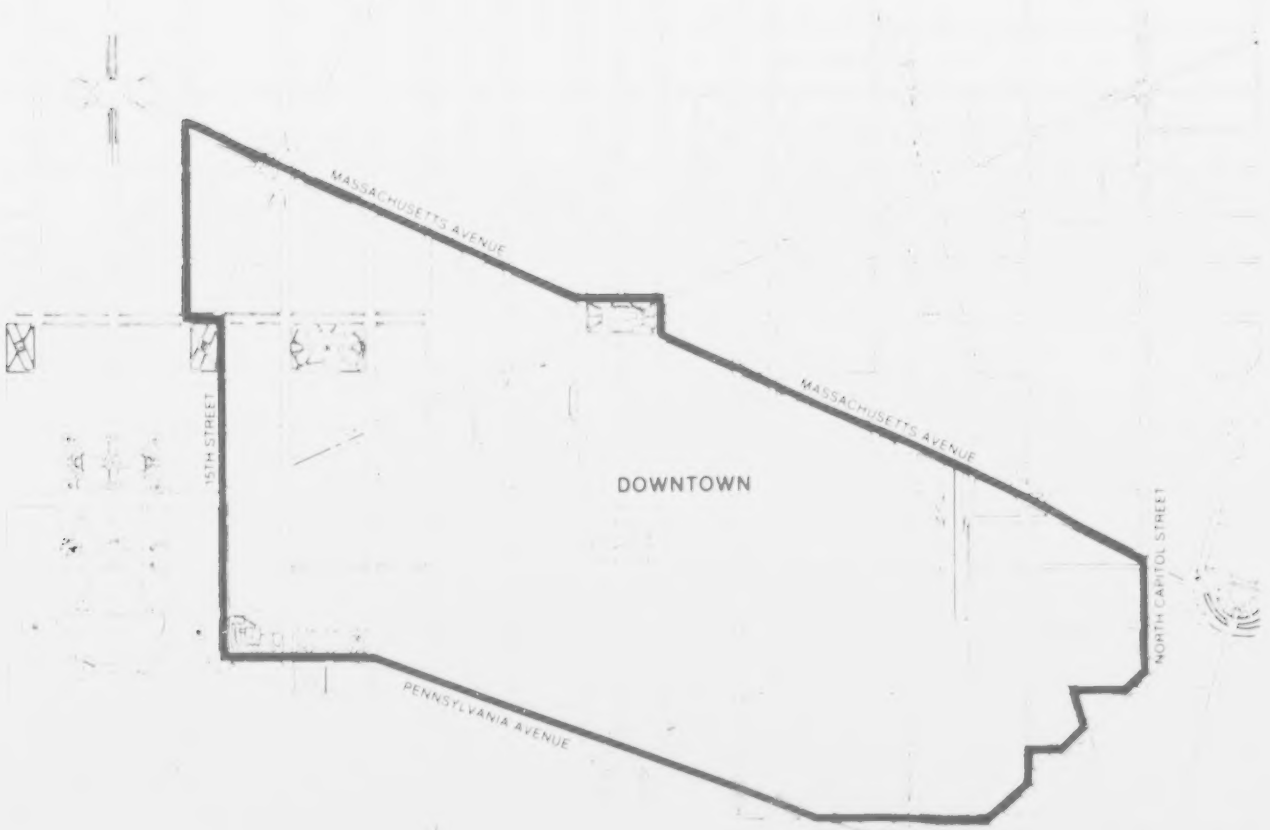
Development of 'Old' Downtown Washington

Promoting growth in downtown Washington, D.C. is among the District's highest priorities. 'Old' downtown is bounded on the west by 15th Street, on the east by North Capitol Street, the south by Pennsylvania Avenue and the north by Massachusetts Avenue. New developments, in the last two years such as the Convention Center, National Place, Metropolitan Square, the J.W. Marriott flagship hotel, the VISTA Hotel and Henley Park Hotel are helping to make a living, vibrant downtown.



New office space of 1,990,000 square feet and new hotel space of 175,000 square feet are under construction in 1984. During 1983, 2.8 million square feet of office space was constructed in the 'old' downtown area. Additionally, later this year Hecht's department store will be breaking ground at a new downtown location at 12th and G Streets, Northwest, a part of a complex that will include office buildings and hotel space; Garfinckel's is being renovated and serves as the anchor of Metropolitan Square, which houses the Old Ebbitt Grill. Techworld, a $230 million complex across the street from the Convention Center, will create 4,500 new jobs with a 1,000 room hotel, offices and commercial space; and there is activity on the UDC Mount Vernon Campus.

President John F. Kennedy, on his inaugural ride down the stretch of Pennsylvania Avenue between the White House and Capitol, made a commitment to renew the deteriorating vista. This idea was the catalyst for the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation (PADC) which is responsible for many development projects on the avenue. This corporation was established by Public Law 92-578 on October 27, 1972, and is totally funded by the federal government. PADC has been involved in the development of Western Plaza, the Pavilion, Sears Tower, the Willard Hotel, Market Square and much more. Fountains, trees, shrubbery and sidewalk benches have also been installed to enhance the urban landscape. Development activity is expected to be completed by 1992.

Goals for revitalizing the downtown section of the central employment area have been set in the Comprehensive Plan and the Downtown Plan. The Comprehensive Plan was introduced as Bill 5-282 on September 13, 1983, by the Chairman at the District of Columbia City Council at the request of the Mayor. Its final approval before the Council took place on February 23, 1984.

'OLD' DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT GOALS

	1983 Actual	2000 Planned Target
Office Space Square Footage	8.8 million	35.1 million
Retail Space Square Footage	4.5 million	5.7 million
Hotel Rooms	4,249	6,000
Residential Units	500	5,400

Washington Convention Center

The first public event of the Convention Center was Mayor Marion Barry's second inauguration on January 3, 1983. On January 1, 1984, with barely one year of operating experience behind it, the Convention Center had its one millionth visitor. Persons attending Convention Center events spend millions of dollars in the District. They stay in downtown hotels, they buy goods at retail stores and they purchase food and entertainment in downtown locations.

Located in the heart of downtown, on H Street, Northwest, between 9th and 11th Streets, the Washington Convention Center is the magnet for downtown economic development. The center is served by the Metrorail system at both the Metro Center and Gallery Place stops. Development in the Convention Center area has outpaced projections.

The availability of the center provides Washington, D.C. with a real opportunity to compete nationally for conventions. The center has 381,000 square feet of useable floor space in 4 exhibit halls and 40 meeting rooms. This space configuration allows many concurrent activities. In calendar year 1983, its first full year of operation, 7 national multi-day conventions and trade shows were attracted. There were more than 200 events for the public, with 30 multi-day shows, such as the National Capital Auto Show, the boat and recreational vehicle show or the flower show. More than 20 national multi-day conventions and trade shows are booked in calendar year 1984.

The Washington Convention Center was authorized in 1978 by Public Law 2-58 for a total of $98.7 million. Of this amount, $21.4 million was earmarked for site acquisition. Before this authorization was given, the District had to show the Congress projections that the Convention Center would spur related development equal to about $34 million. Construction was completed in December, 1982, on schedule and within budget.

The center is governed by a board of five members, who are appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the District of Columbia Council. The board selects the manager of the Convention Center. The operating budget for fiscal year 1984 is $9.6 million, an increase of 26 percent over fiscal year 1983. The center is already showing a net tax benefit to the District.

Redevelopment Land Agency

The Redevelopment Land Agency (RLA), under the Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) is responsible for revitalizing eight urban renewal areas in the District of Columbia. The agency is governed by a five-member board which selects developers and approves the development financing. All administrative functions of the agency are performed by DHCD. Eighty-four percent of the land originally granted to RLA has been sold or leased for development. Some of the prominent ones are the Washington Design Center, L'Enfant Plaza and Fort Lincoln New Town. A total of 71 land parcels remain under the control of the Redevelopment Land Agency and await development. The largest and most valuable of these parcels include Metro Center in Downtown, the Portal Site in Southwest and the Southwest waterfront.

Source: D.C. Redevelopment Land Agency

REDEVELOPMENT LAND AGENCY DEVELOPMENTS

Fiscal Year	1981	1982	1983
Housing Units Completed in Year	1,179	267	193
Housing Units Under Construction	354	315	201
Developments Completed in Year		(square feet)	
Office/Retail	1,269,000	400,000	640,000
Church	76,700	24,800	—
Recreation	—	41,000	—
Developments under Construction		(square feet)	
Office/Retail	1,227,000	640,000	519,000
Church	24,000	—	1,900
Recreation	41,000	—	—

RLA PARCELS THAT REMAIN TO BE DEVELOPED

Number of Sites	Size of Each Site
2	More than 5 acres
24	1 to 5 acres
13	½ acre to 1 acre
32	½ acre or less
Total 71	

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Building Permits and Valuation

A measure of economic activity in the District of Columbia is the valuation of building permits. Permits are issued for all construction projects from major office buildings and hotels to small home renovations. Approximately 13,000 permits have been issued each year since 1980. In 1983, the number of permits dropped to 10,362. The high cost of borrowed funds and a decrease in the demand for commercial and residential space contributed to the drop in the number of permits issued and their valuation. The major construction projects granted permits in 1983 are shown below. The number and valuation of building permits are expected to be higher in 1984.

BUILDING PERMITS AND VALUATION

Calendar Year	Number of Building Permits	Total Valuation Building Permits (In Millions)
1980	12,821	$409.3
1981	12,983	485.8
1982	13,023	474.9
1983	10,362	330.0

Value of Selected Major Construction Permits
(1983)

	(In Millions)
20 Office Buildings	$101.2
1 Hotel	33.0
13 Multifamily Buildings	153.7
45 Single Family Units	4.0
Total	**$291.9**

Service Industries and Professionals

The District's newly reorganized Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs, DCRA, licenses all businesses and professionals. In order to make this process easier for the services, the District opened the One Stop Business Center on July 11, 1983. Services that had previously been scattered all over the city are now located at one site.

In the past three years the number of service industries licensed by the District's Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs has increased slightly. The number of licenses issued for swimming pools and restaurants has increased, while the number of gasoline dealers and parking lots has decreased. In general, the loss of parking lot space is temporary and related to development activity. Among licensed professionals, there have been increases in the number of registered nurses, dentists and real estate brokers.

MAJOR LICENSED BUSINESSES
(As of October of each year)

	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change 1981-1983
Apartment Bldgs.	8,173	8,217	8,242	+ .8
Barber Shops	241	230	227	- 5.8
Beauty Shops	453	457	466	+ 2.9
Dry Cleaners	42	42	44	+ 4.8
Gasoline Dealers	265	254	237	- 10.6
Grocery Stores	417	417	422	+ 1.2
Liquor Stores	357	347	340	- 4.8
Motels/Inns	14	14	14	0.0
Parking Lots	583	567	532	- 8.7
Pharmacies	182	183	184	+ 1.1
Picture Theaters	32	32	33	+ 3.1
Restaurants	1,472	1,543	1,574	+ 6.9
Rooming Houses	247	247	247	0.0
Swimming Pools	64	66	69	+ 7.8

LICENSED PROFESSIONALS
(As of October of each year)

	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change 1981-1983
Accountants	1,357	1,444	1,171	- 13.7
Dentists	1,610	1,780	1,831	+ 13.7
Physicians	9,988	8,402	8,211	- 17.8
Optometrists	256	262	278	+ 8.6
Pharmacists	1,509	1,555	1,601	+ 6.1
Practical Nurses	2,904	2,830	2,774	- 4.5
Psychologists	834	899	924	+ 10.8
Real Estate Brokers	3,557	3,586	4,016	+ 12.9
Real Estate Agents	4,653	4,624	4,632	- .5
Registered Nurses	10,054	12,054	13,654	+ 35.8
Lawyers*	22,000	23,500	26,000	+ 18.2

Business Assistance

It is a policy goal of the District to attract new businesses and retain those businesses already located here. Government training and loan programs serve as catalysts to the business economy.

The District of Columbia's capital improvements budget is used to make business environments more attractive. The Economic Capital Fund of nearly $10 million in fiscal years 1981 through 1984 has been used for neighborhood commercial revitalization projects such as acquisition of property such as the Conrail site for expansion of the Florida Avenue Market; public space site improvements at the Minnesota Avenue and Benning Road shopping centers; and H Street, Northeast. Other public improvements are planned for upper Georgia Avenue, the Florida Avenue Market and U Street, Northwest. Projects will help to attract new businesses to these areas.

The District's Office of Business and Economic Development (OBED) administers a Revolving Loan Fund, which was originally capitalized by a grant from the federal Economic Development Administration. The Revolving Loan fund dollars help small businesses in need of investment capital. OBED provides staff support to the Washington, D.C. Local Development Corporation, which administers the Small Business Administration "503" loan guarantee program. The "503" program provides small businesses with funds for plant and equipment. OBED also assists business in applying to the federal government for Urban Development Action Grant funds. A fourth source of funds available to assist businesses in fiscal year 1984 is some $2.4 million of Community Development Block Grant funds. The availability of District and federal funds has created and retained jobs in the District and will be critical in future economic development activities.

BUSINESS LOAN FUNDS

Fiscal Year	1981	1982	1983	Planned 1984
Revolving Loan Fund				
Number of Loans	1	1	6	10
Loan Amounts	$50,000	$544,000	$181,000	$750,000
Jobs Created/Retained	35	93	63	200
SBA 502/503 Loan Guarantee				
Number of Loans	2	4	1	5
Loan Amounts	$920,000	$801,000	$2,000,000	$2,000,000
Jobs Created/Retained	73	399	33	550

Business and Economic Activity

The District is the seat of our national government. Its 60 square mile land area is also the center of a major metropolitan area. It is the home of major financial institutions, nine universities and colleges and thousands of service organizations. It is a magnet to professionals, the international diplomatic community and multinational corporations.

The District has more than 18,000 businesses; six out of every 10 jobs are in the private sector. The service sector has been the strongest growth sector in the District's economy, especially legal firms and the health care industry. Attracting new businesses to the District and expanding existing businesses are key to strengthening the economy and increasing job opportunities.

The latest data available is from 1981. In the most recent two years, employment in the District has stabilized at 595,700 jobs. The jobs shown below represent 30 percent of total District employment in 1981 and half of the private sector jobs.

SELECTED PRIVATE BUSINESS CATEGORIES

	Year	Number of Businesses	Number of Jobs	1974 - 1981 Percent Change Businesses	Jobs
	1974	76	5,345		
Banking	1980	76	6,340		
	1981	81	6,666	+ 3.9	+ 22.4
	1974	524	8,376		
Construction	1980	459	9,709		
	1981	418	9,893	- 20.2	+ 3.7
	1974	77	20,772		
Education	1980	96	35,906		
	1981	106	27,427	+ 37.7	+ 32.0
	1974	1,159	14,469		
Health	1980	1,258	29,627		
	1981	1,327	29,995	+ 14.5	+ 107.3
	1974	138	9,689		
Insurance	1980	147	6,384		
Carriers	1981	191	5,936	+ 38.5	- 38.5
	1974	994	7,461		
Legal	1980	1,087	15,102		
	1981	1,251	17,119	+ 25.9	+ 129.5

	Year	Number of Businesses	Number of Jobs	1974 - 1981 Percent Change Businesses	Jobs
	1974	827	2,959		
Printing &	1980	806	4,547		
Publishing	1981	912	5,669	+ 4.6	+ 123.6
	1974	636	4,648		
Real Estate	1980	830	4,787		
	1981	1,417	5,403	+ 9.6	+ 7.4
	1974	3,468	58,329		
Retail	1980	3,299	52,506		
	1981	3,192	49,442	- 9.6	- 10.3
	1974	114	1,883		
Trucking &	1980	101	1,026		
Warehousing	1981	88	974	- 24.1	- 42.1
	1974	717	4,742		
Wholesale	1980	674	5,483		
	1981	661	6,775	- 21.8	+ 26.9

District Government Minority and Nonprofit Contracting Program

District of Columbia Law 1-95, the "Minority Contracting Act of 1976," as amended, created the Minority Business Opportunity Commission. The law mandates that District government agencies allocate a fixed percentage of their construction contracts and procurement contracts to minority business enterprises. The law originally set the minority purchasing goal at 25 percent of total purchasing. Recently, the goal was increased to 35 percent.

The term "minority" means Black Americans, Native Americans, Asian Americans, Pacific Islander Americans, and Hispanic Americans, who by virtue of being members of the foregoing groups, are economically and socially disadvantaged because of historical discrimination practiced against these groups by institutions within the United States of America. A minority business enterprise is a business in which more than 50 percent of the voting shares or interest of the business is held by members of a minority. The Commission certifies businesses as bona fide minority enterprises once a written application from the firm, disclosing ownership, financial status and tax registration with the District is found to meet the requirements. A certificate of registration is valid for two years.

District funds to nonprofit agencies have increased steadily over the years. Growth in this area is important because the large number of nonprofit programs supplement the District government's efforts and are a vital component of the service delivery network.

MINORITY AND NON-PROFIT CONTRACTS

Fiscal Year	1981	1982	1983	Planned 1984
Minority Businesses Certified Within Year	85	216	356	400
Minority Contracts				
Construction	$ 41.9	$ 47.1	$ 50.6	$ 47.0
Goods and Services	73.6	89.9	117	125.0
Total	$115.5	$137.2	$167.7	$172.0
Nonprofit Contracts	$ 38.9	$ 40.8	$ 42.0	$ 43.0

Employment by Type of Industry

The District of Columbia is the employment center of the Washington metropolitan region. In 1983, the District had approximately 36 percent of the jobs in the metropolitan area and had more jobs than any one of the surrounding jurisdictions. From 1982 to 1983, the District sustained a level job base.

The District has been doing quite well in maintaining competition with major employment centers. A recent study by the Metropolitan Council of Governments found that between 1976 and 1980, the central employment area of Washington, 15th Street west to 23rd Street, created more jobs than the suburban areas of Tysons Corner, Crystal City and Springfield, Virginia combined. Some 25,000 jobs were created in central Washington; they were primarily in the services sector with business and legal services being among the growth leaders. It should be noted that many of the jobs in the District of Columbia are held by residents from surrounding jurisdictions.

EMPLOYMENT
(Annual Average Data In Thousands)

District of Columbia Calendar Year	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change 1982/1983
Federal Government	223.6	210.2	209.6	– 0.3%
D.C. Government*	44.3	45.2	45.4	+ 0.4
Other Government	5.3	5.4	5.2	– 3.7
Services	187.8	191.5	192.3	+ 0.4
Wholesale/Retail	63.0	60.1	59.0	– 1.8
Finance, Real Estate and Insurance	34.2	33.3	34.1	+ 2.4
Transportation and Communication	26.5	25.9	25.5	– 1.5
Construction and Manufacturing	26.2	24.1	24.6	+ 2.1
Total**	**610.9**	**595.7**	**595.7**	**0.0**
Washington Suburban Areas (Excluding D.C.)				
Federal Government	135.9	137.5	141.3	+ 2.8%
Other Government	40.3	132.6	130.3	– 1.7
Services	263.9	276.0	293.4	+ 6.3
Wholesale/Retail	245	242.0	254.1	+ 5.0
Finance, Real Estate and Insurance	56.7	57.3	60.0	+ 4.7
Transportation and Communication	46.8	47.8	50.1	+ 4.8
Construction and Manufacturing	[illegible]	103	114.8	+ 11.3
Total**	**998.8**	**996.3**	**1,044.0**	**+ 4.8%**

*[illegible]
**[illegible]

Civilian Labor Force

The civilian labor force in the District is defined as those persons sixteen years and older who are in the workforce who are actively seeking work. An examination of the civilian labor force over the past four years shows that it increased from 312,000 in 1982 to 325,000 in 1983. Both employment and unemployment are up from 1982. Workforce reported represent annual averages which include the seasonal adjustments for summer and holiday workers.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

Calendar Year	1980	1981	1982	1983
			(Annual Averages)	
Civilian Labor Force	329,000	310,000	312,000	325,000
Employment	305,000	282,000	279,000	287,000
Unemployment	24,000	28,000	33,000	38,000

The 1980 census collected data on travel to work which gives planners information about the numbers of persons who live and who work in the District of Columbia. It also shows the extent of out migration to work. The census statistics represent a snapshot of a particular point in time, April 1980, and therefore do not capture the total number of persons who were employed in the year.

1980 COUNT OF DISTRICT RESIDENTS BY PLACE OF WORK

	Total	Percent
Within SMSA	291,074	98.8%
Outside SMSA	3,671	1.2
Total	294,745	100.0%
Within SMSA		
District of Columbia	218,491	74.1
Montgomery County	18,116	6.2
Prince George's County	13,568	4.7
Arlington County	7,207	2.4
Alexandria	3,564	1
Fairfax County	5,564	2
Loudoun County	82	0
Prince William County	82	0
Total	291,074	98.8%

Unemployment in the Workforce

UNEMPLOYMENT

AGE AND EDUCATIONAL PROFILE OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION RECIPIENTS

32,837	40,504	35,156	39,949
32,837	40,504	35,156	39,949

Job and Training Programs

In each of the last three years through its job programs, the District has provided annually between 24,000 to 30,000 entry-level jobs in the public and private sectors. In 1983, the Mayor's Summer Youth Employment Program accounted for 18,756 of these jobs. The Job Training Partnership Act and the Youth Employment Act accounted for some 2,000 jobs and 3,000 jobs, respectively. A total of $14.3 million in appropriated funds will be spent in fiscal year 1984 on job training programs compared to $343,000 in fiscal year 1979.

Participation in the **Mayor's Summer Youth Employment Program** is open to youth from ages 14 to 21. The District appropriated slots are open to all youth in these ages, regardless of family income. The federally-funded slots in the summer youth employment program are available only to economically disadvantaged youth. The objective of this program is to provide District youth with entry level employment opportunities in the public or private sector. Through practical work experience, the work habits and skills of the youth are positively-shaped. In addition to the appropriated and federally supported jobs in 1983, there were at least 1,000 job placements in the private sector as a direct result of departmental youth referrals.

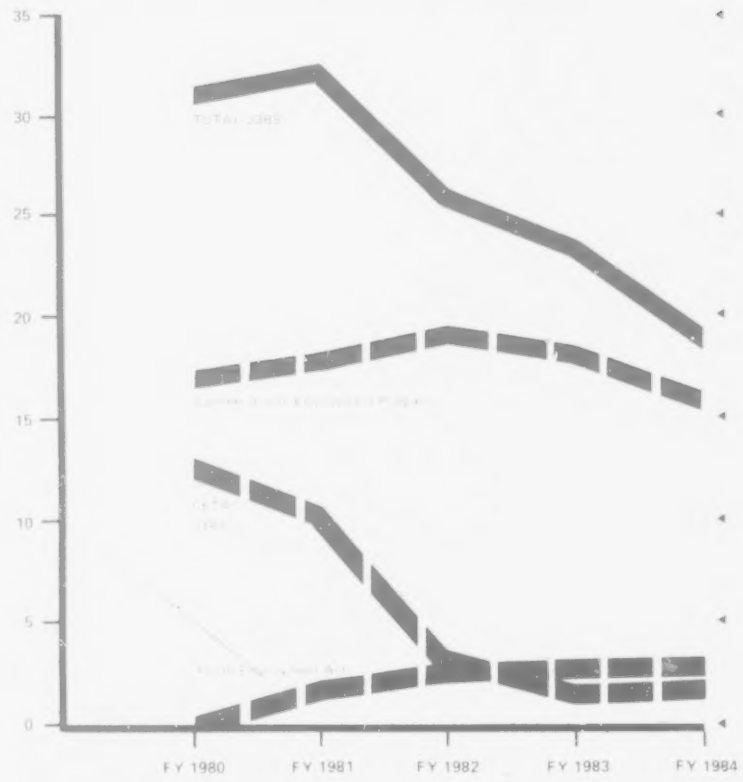
From 1972 to 1982 the **Comprehensive Employment Training Act** (CETA) was the principle conduit of federal job training monies to the District. CETA provided training opportunities for the economically disadvantaged. The **Job Training Partnership Act** (JTPA) of 1982 replaced the CETA program and provided a reduced funding level and fewer job slots.

The locally funded **Youth Employment Act,** provides subsidized work, training and retraining for residents who need to improve their work skills. The program provides part-time employment for in-school and out-of-school youth and young adults, ages 16 to 24. On-the-job training is offered to adults with dependents and classroom remedial and skill training or retraining for all residents 16 years of age or older.

APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURES FOR YOUTH TRAINING

Fiscal Year	1981	1982	1983	Planned 1984
		(In Millions)		
Summer Youth	$4.8	$5.9	$4.6	$5.3
Other Youth Programs	4.1	5.4	6.4	8.9

JOB AND TRAINING PROGRAM ENROLLMENT



Housing Developments and Sales

Housing costs in the District of Columbia are very high compared with the states. The average price for a single family home has fluctuated between $100,000 to $120,000 in the last four years; for condominiums the price has increased from $70,815 to $88,850 over the same period, an increase of more than 25 percent. The combination of record high interest rates, high prices for sales housing and economic downturn caused the number of residential building permits and number of sales to decline sharply in the early 1980s. This trend was the same for both single family and condominium sales. Condominium conversion registrations peaked in 1980.

The expected continuation of high housing costs and high interest rates will continue to have an adverse impact on housing development in the District. The high cost of housing in the District makes homeownership particularly difficult for the low income family. The severe cutbacks in federal housing subsidies in the last few years has also cut back production of lower income housing in the city. The District has several programs in place to promote low income homeownership, but they do not nearly fill the need.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

	Number of Sales			Average Sales Price			Assessment as a Percent of Sales Price (Median Ratio)		
	Single Family	Condominium	Multifamily	Single Family	Condominium	Multifamily	Single Family	Condominium	Multifamily
Calendar Year									
1980	4,066	3,367	147	$100,419	$70,815	$544,443	90.4%	87.1%	80.0%
1981	3,192	3,281	106	118,565	81,495	188,225	93.7	89.2	91.6
1982	2,583	1,926	114	120,846	87,348	201,785	94.1	85.7	92.3
1983 (6 months)	2,063	389	**	115,970	88,850	**	—	—	—

Source: Department of Finance and Revenue

NEW CONSTRUCTION/REHABILITATION OF HOUSING UNITS

	Residential Building Permits*			Condominium Registrations					
				Conversions		New Construction		Total	
Calendar Year	Units	Valuation (in Millions)	Calendar Year	Buildings	Units	Buildings	Units	Buildings	Units
1980	2,661	$242.1	1980	37	4,654	13	291	**50**	**4,945**
1981	98	42.4	1981	73	2,109	6	1080	**79**	**3,189**
1982	432	72	1982	40	768	16	629	**56**	**1,397**
1983	205	77.8	1983	22	556	3	56	**25**	**612**

*Includes conversions where building permits were issued prior to registration of condominium.

**Multifamily sales have been reported only since January 1, 1983.

Source: D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

Housing Availability

In order to reach the housing goal set forth in the District's Comprehensive Plan for the year 2000, there must be a net increase of 15,000 housing units. The total number of housing units changed very little over the decade, 1970 to 1980, from 278,404 to 276,792. There was, however, considerable change in its make-up. During that period, over 18,000 new units were built and some 2,500 were added by subdividing large units such as row housing into smaller apartments. Concurrently, some 22,000 units were lost to the inventory through a combination of demolitions, housing becoming uninhabitable, the merger of units as in previously subdivided row housing, conversions to non-housing uses and the establishment of large group quarters which are not included in the count of housing units.

During the latter 1970s some 15,000 condominium units were created through conversions of rental units and new construction in middle and higher income areas of the city. This contributed significantly to home ownership which rose from 28 percent among all occupied housing units, households, in 1970 to over 35 percent by 1980; owner-occupied housing units rose from 27 percent to 32 percent of the total housing inventory. Condominiums were also a significant component of the increase in vacant units for sale. There was very little change in the number of units for rent, while the number of renter households decreased by 25,291 or 13 percent. Units not for sale or rent more than doubled over this decade. This reflects several trends at work during the 1970s: units undergoing renovation and rehabilitation in particular areas of the city, thousands of other units which were rented or sold but not occupied, and still others held off the market for a variety of reasons by the owner.

The median value of owner-occupied housing rose by 230 percent, a much greater rate of increase than the 84 percent rise in median rents.

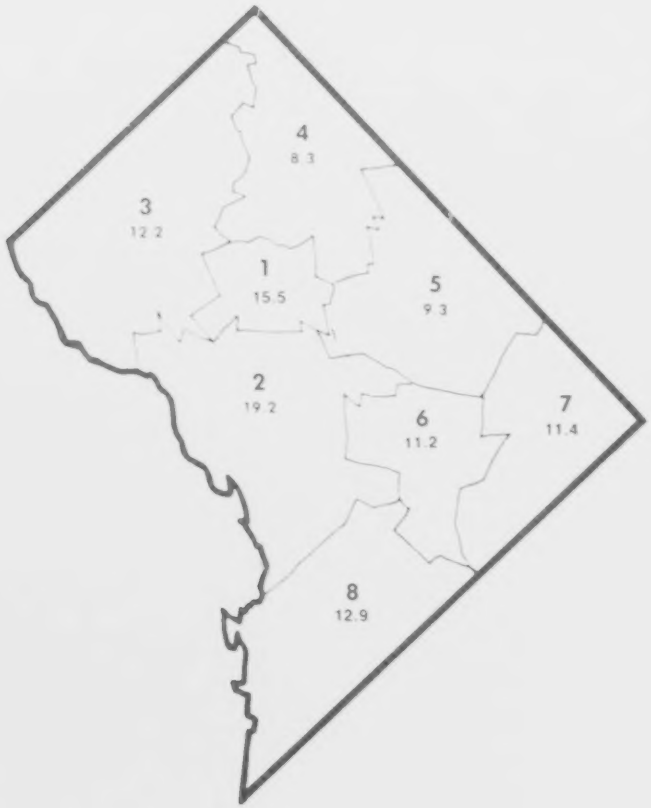
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Renter Occupied Housing Units

As of the 1980 census, there were 74,327 renter occupied housing units. The ward map below shows the percentage distribution of these units in the District of Columbia. Ward 2 has the largest number of renter occupied units, and Ward 4, the lowest.

Another interesting way to look at renter occupied housing units is as a percentage of total occupied housing units in each ward. Citywide, 65 percent of the occupied housing units are rented. In all wards with the exception of Ward 4, the majority of the occupied housing units are renter occupied.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY WARD



RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS IN EACH WARD

Ward 1	74%	Ward 5	64%
Ward 2	78	Ward 6	62
Ward 3	52	Ward 7	76
Ward 4	34	Ward 8	66

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980 General Housing Characteristics

Housing Affordability

One of the District's goals is to expand housing opportunities, particularly homeownership opportunities. The District has a comparatively low rate of homeownership when compared with 16 cities of comparable size. Only San Francisco, New Orleans and Boston had comparable homeownership rates — below 40 percent.

The lack of an adequate housing supply priced to serve the housing needs of lower income households produces overcrowding in selected areas of the District. Lower income family and non-family households, under $10,000 income, numbered 77,600 in 1980. Of this number, 57,200 had incomes under $7,500. There were 1,078 owner-occupied units and 8,201 renter-occupied units with over 1.51 persons per room.

Many of the overcrowded lower income households have housing costs that exceed 35 percent of their income. In the District as a whole, 10.6 percent of all non-condominium homeowners and 25.3 percent of all renters paid more than 35 percent of their income to meeting gross housing costs. Of the renter households with incomes under $10,000, 55 percent paid more than 35 percent of their income for housing. Among non-condominium homeowners with incomes under $10,000, 53 percent paid in excess of 35 percent of their income for shelter. In other words, there were close to 41,000 lower income households spending 35 percent or more of their income for gross housing costs — shelter plus all utilities and for homeowners, taxe...

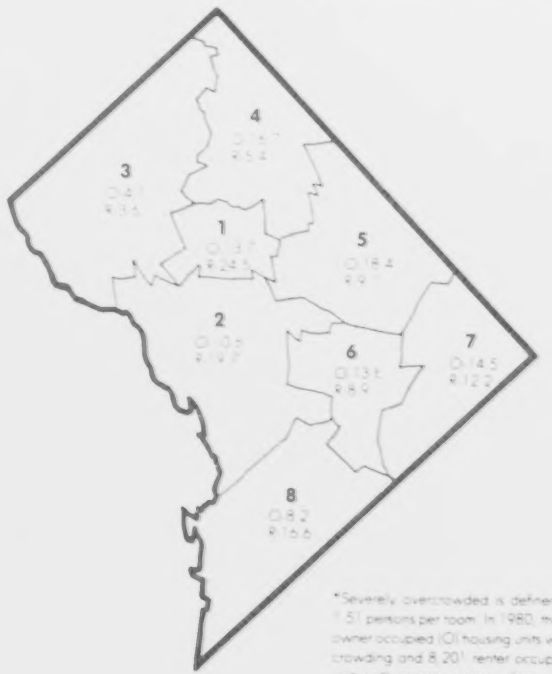
HOUSING AFFORDABILITY
(1980)

	Owner	Renter
Percentage of Households Paying 35% or More of Gross Income for Housing	10.6%*	25.3%
Percentage of Households in Poverty	7.5	22.0

*Excludes owner-occupied condominium

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980 Census of Population and Housing D.C., Summary Tape File 3, HC 80-2-365

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SEVERELY OVERCROWDED HOUSING UNITS, 1980*



*Severely overcrowded is defined as more than 1.51 persons per room. In 1980, there were 1,078 owner occupied (O) housing units with severe overcrowding and 8,201 renter occupied (R) housing units with severe overcrowding.

Federal Section 8 Low-Income Rental Assistance Program

The Section 8 rental assistance program brings low income persons in need of rental assistance together with private landlords, who offer housing units within certain rent limits and in compliance with local housing code. The program can be used for units leased in existing private market properties or for units constructed or rehabilitated especially for Section 8 rental purposes. Units can be sponsored by private non-profit or public sector developers, including the Department of Housing and Community, DHCD. Sponsors are responsible for property management functions. Federal funding cutbacks in recent years have caused dramatic reductions in Section 8 rental assistance.

The Department of Housing and Community Development administers all of the Section 8 existing and moderate rehabilitation rental assistance units and some of the new construction. The federal Department of Housing and Urban Development administers the remainder. DHCD certifies the eligibility of households to participate in the program and identifies and certifies landlords who are to be recipients of Section 8 rental assistance funds. Tenants participating in this program pay up to 30 percent of their income toward rent.

SECTION 8 PROJECTS AND GOALS

	DHCD Administered — Section 8 (As of November 2, 1983)					Additional Units Committed (by Fiscal Year)		
	Under Lease	To Be Leased	Total	Average Tenant Rent	Average Assistance	1983 Goals	1983 Actual	1984 Goals
Rental Programs								
HUD Assisted:								
Existing	1,192	166	1,358	$ 89	$254	250	62	250
Moderate Rehab	43	11	54	171	223	100	418	100
Section 202								
Elderly/Handicapped	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	100
New Construction/								
Substantial Rehab.	852	—	852	85	427	499	501	—
Total	**2,087**	**177**	**2,264**	**$ 89**	**$318**	**949**	**981**	**450**

Source: D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development

Low Income Housing Assistance

Housing assistance is vital to the District's neighborhood revitalization goals. The Housing Assistance Plan developed by the Department of Housing and Community Development sets forth the planned number of assisted housing units. According to the 1983-1985 Plan, the demand for subsidized rental housing greatly exceeds the supply. The Plan has several federal- and District-funded rental and homeowner programs; the federal Section 8 program is the largest; however, additional commitments under the program are being phased out.

The Housing Finance Agency was established in 1980 to increase the supply of all types of housing for low and moderate income citizens. Community Development Block Grant funds are utilized for rehabilitation of multifamily buildings, many of which are vacant, and to assist low income homeowners in housing renovation work.

Several District-funded housing programs have been established. The Home Purchase Assistance Program and the First Right to Purchase Program provide low income renters with down payment funds for market rate private housing and funds to buy units in apartment buildings which are converting to condominiums. In fiscal year 1984, available funding will allow the renovation of currently vacant and boarded units in multifamily buildings, with particular emphasis on rehabilitation in the Alabama Avenue corridor of Ward 8.

ALL HOUSEHOLDS IN NEED OF RENTAL SUBSIDY
(1983-1985)

Type of Household	Number of Units
Elderly	12,197
Small Family	17,637
Large Family	3,946
Total Need	**33,780**

Source: D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development, Housing Assistance Plan, 1983-1985

HOUSING ASSISTANCE PLAN GOALS AND PERFORMANCE

Fiscal Year	1983 Goals	1983 Actual	1984 Goals
Rental Programs			
Section 8 Rental Programs*	949	981	450
District Assisted:			
Housing Finance Agency	118		200
Multifamily Rehabilitation	350	92	100
Subtotal, District Assisted	468	92	300
Total Rental Programs	**1,417**	**1,073**	**750**
Homeowner Programs			
District Assisted:			
Single Family Rehabilitation	170	57	170
Home Purchase Assistance	249	238	195
Multifamily Rehabilitation	200	270	200
Total Homeowner Programs	**619**	**565**	**565**

*Program detailed on preceding page

Source: D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development

Public Housing

The District operates some 11,414 units of public housing for some 50,000 residents. The federal government financed the construction of the existing public housing complexes and does not have current plans for a major increase in the number of housing units. The turnover in residents of public housing units is very low. In 1983, for example, only 609 new households moved into public housing. Thus, only a small number of the thousands of persons on the public housing waiting list will ever receive units.

The federal government contributes to the operating costs in public housing units, however, since 1981 the District has found it necessary to supplement federal operating funds in order to keep operations out of deficit financing. More than $5 million in operating assistance is needed in fiscal year 1984.

Since 1979, the District has had a comprehensive modernization and renovation program underway in approximately nine percent of the public housing units each year. Federal funding for renovation is available but is inadequate for the maintenance of the present housing stock; thus, a substantial investment is being made in public housing capital improvements by the District at sites such as Lincoln Heights, James Creek, Richardson Dwellings and others.

FINANCING PUBLIC HOUSING OPERATIONS

Fiscal Year	1981	1982	1983	Planned 1984
		(In Millions)		
Federal Subsidy	$29.1	$22.8	$22.2	$25.0
District Subsidy	4.1	3.6	5.2	5.2
Tenants' Rent	10.8	10.1	10.8	12.0
Total	**$34.0**	**$36.5**	**$38.2**	**$42.2**

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS IN PUBLIC HOUSING

Fiscal Year	1981	1982	1983	Planned 1984
		(In Millions)		
Federal Grants	$11.3	$11.5	$14.9	$19.2
District Authority	9.8	31.4	10.6	5.5
Total	**$21.1**	**$42.9**	**$25.5**	**$24.7**
Units Completed	0	500	750	742

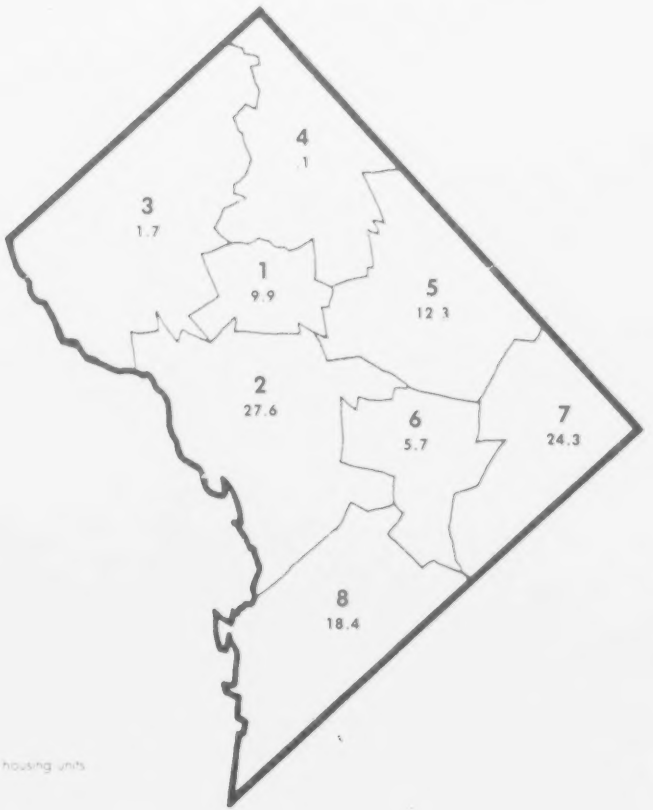
Source: D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development

Publicly Assisted Housing

In 1981, there were a total of 24,100 publicly assisted housing units in the District of Columbia. More than 11,400 units were in public housing. The other units were in the Section 8 rental assistance program, Section 202 elderly housing program and rehabilitated housing units for low and moderate income families.

The ward map below shows that the majority of publicly assisted housing units were located in Wards 2, 7 and 8. As a percentage of housing units citywide, publicly assisted units were 8.3 percent in 1981.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICLY ASSISTED HOUSING UNITS*
(1981)



PUBLICLY ASSISTED HOUSING UNITS AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL HOUSING UNITS IN EACH WARD**
(1981)

Ward 1	6.3%	Ward 5	9.5%
Ward 2	15.3	Ward 6	4.5
Ward 3	.9	Ward 7	17.9
Ward 4	.1	Ward 8	15.9

Citywide 8.3%

*Total publicly assisted housing units were 22,920, of which 11,414 were public housing. The distribution excludes 1,180 scattered site housing units.
**Excludes units that are reported as "other vacant."

Source: D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development

Public Education/ Recreation

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Public Elementary and Secondary Education

The school system offers instructional programs for children aged 3 through 18 and adult education. In the 1983-1984 school year, there is an extensive network of 120 elementary schools, 3 middle school programs, 1 elementary resource arts center, 2 combination elementary-junior high schools, 27 junior high schools, 13 senior high schools, 6 career development centers, 1 school of the arts, 13 community schools, 3 adult education centers (Franklin, Gordon, Armstrong), 4 adult career centers (Bell, Chamberlain, Penn, Phelps), 1 external high school program, one STAY program, 1 street academy, 1 GED testing center, 8 special education state schools and programs, 1 Senate page school program and 1 skills center program (Job Training Partnership Act, JTPA).

The District of Columbia public school system is governed by an elected Board of Education. The board is comprised of three at-large representatives and one representative from each of the eight wards and a student member. The president of the board is elected by the board members. The board members select the superintendent. The fiscal year 1984 budget for public schools is $326.4 million in appropriated funds and a total of $365.6 million when all other funds are added. In fiscal year 1984, the school transit subsidy is budgeted at $4.2 million, and the Teachers Retirement Fund is budgeted for $79.4 million.

FALL 1983 PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
(89,491)

Pupil/Teacher Ratios

Fall	1980	1981	1982
Elementary	28:1	28:1	25:1
Junior High	26:1	28:1	26:1
Senior High	28:1	26:1	26:1

Special Education 1983-1984
(Public School Enrollment)

Regular Classroom	1,692
Special Education Schools	1,069
Subtotal	2,761
Tuition Vouchers	514
Total	**3,275**

Average School Building Occupancy Rate
(School Year 1983)

Elementary	65.1%
Junior High	71.2
Senior High	105.0

Public School Enrollment

Public school enrollment has declined significantly over a 10-year period, reflecting major demographic trends, e.g., a declining birth rate, smaller family size and outmigration of families with children. In the past three years from 1980 through 1983, the rate of decline has slowed when compared with the last decade. The declining enrollments have contributed to improved pupil/teacher ratios and decreased occupancy of school space in elementary and junior high schools.

PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

	School Years		Percent Change
	Fall 1973	Fall 1983	1973-1983
Pre-Kindergarten	1,963	3,015	+ 53.6%
Kindergarten	8,556	6,073	- 29.0
Grades 1-6	66,563	39,092	- 41.3
Elementary School Total	**77,082**	**48,180**	**37.5%**
Junior High School	32,806	20,246	- 38.3
Senior High School	21,704	16,261	- 25.1
Career Development	2,823	1,371	- 51.4
Special Education	1,621	2,761	+ 70.3
Other	496	672	+ 35.5
Total	**136,532**	**89,491**	**34.5%**

Public Education Test Results

In 1979, the Board of Education implemented a Competency-Based Curriculum, which provides a standardized course of instruction to all students in grades one through six. The program continues to be refined based on an evaluation of the students' ability to master basic skills. The effect of the curriculum changes can be measured in the students' performance on national standardized tests. In each of the last six years, students have shown steady progress in test scores. In 1983, elementary students in the grades tested exceeded national norms.

COMPREHENSIVE TEST OF BASIC SKILLS

Reading

Spring Semester

	1981	1982	1983	
Grade		District Scores		National Norm
3	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.8
6	5.9	6.2	6.9	6.8
9	7.7	7.9	8.4	9.8
11	9.1	9.2	10.1	11.8

Mathematics

Spring Semester

	1981	1982	1983	
Grade		District Scores		National Norm
3	3.8	3.9	4.3	3.8
6	6.4	6.6	7.3	6.8
9	8.0	8.7	9.0	9.8
11	8.8	9.0	9.9	11.7*

*For spring semester, 11th grade students were tested in April; therefore, the national norm for the year was 11.7.

Source: D.C. Public Schools

SCHOLASTIC APTITUDE TEST*

Calendar Year	1981	1982	1983
Verbal			
D.C. Public Schools	323	334	334
National Average	424	426	425
Mathematics			
D.C. Public Schools	359	363	368
National Average	466	467	468

*Scores shown are yearly averages.

Source: D.C. Public Schools

A Comparison of Public School Enrollments in the Washington Metropolitan Area

During the current and last three school years, most public school districts in the Washington metropolitan area experienced declines in enrollment and increases in per pupil expenditures. With birth rates being relatively constant in the metropolitan area, it is likely that enrollments will continue to decline but at a much slower rate. Costs are likely to continue to rise because of normal inflation, pressure to increase teachers' salaries, greater special education emphasis and increases in tutorial assistance programs.

	Enrollment	Annual Percent Change	Per Pupil Expenditure	Annual Percent Change
District of Columbia				
1980-1981	97,517	—	$2,689	—
1981-1982	93,959	− 3.7%	$2,857	+ 6.3%
1982-1983	88,175	− 6.2	$3,656	+ 28.0
1983-1984	85,828	− 2.7	$3,726	+ 1.9
Fairfax County, Va.				
1980-1981	127,207	—	$2,696	—
1981-1982	124,315	− 2.3	$2,801	+ 3.9
1982-1983	121,862	− 2.0	$3,236	+ 15.5
1983-1984	122,003	+ 1.8	$3,044	− 5.9
Arlington County, Va.				
1980-1981	15,146	—	$3,273	—
1981-1982	14,388	− 5.0	$3,784	+ 15.6
1982-1983	14,622	+ 1.6	$3,805	+ 0.6
1983-1984	14,525	− 0.7	$4,184	+ 10.0
Alexandria, Va.				
1980-1981	10,838	—	$3,714	—
1981-1982	10,459	− 3.5	$4,222	+ 13.7
1982-1983	10,384	− 0.7	$4,298	+ 1.8
1983-1984	10,320	− 0.6	$4,519	+ 5.1
Falls Church, Va.				
1980-1981	1,100		$3,957	—
1981-1982	1,039	− 5.6	$4,523	+ 14.3
1982-1983	1,013	− 2.5	$4,761	+ 5.3
1983-1984	1,035	+ 2.2	$5,020	+ 5.4
Prince George's County, Md.				
1980-1981	119,027	—	$2,355	—
1981-1982	113,578	− 4.6	$2,432	+ 3.3
1982-1983	111,805	− 1.6	$2,548	+ 4.8
1983-1984	108,196	− 3.2	$2,603	+ 2.2
Montgomery County, Md.				
1980-1981	96,126	—	$2,875	—
1981-1982	94,458	− 1.7	$3,167	+ 10.2
1982-1983	91,672	− 3.0	$3,486	+ 8.6
1983-1984	90,190	− 1.6	$3,753	+ 7.7

Note: The enrollment figures do not include pre-school, pre-kindergarten and tuition grant students and related spending.

Source: Metropolitan Area Boards of Education, Basic Information Guide

University of the District of Columbia

The University of the District of Columbia, UDC, was created in 1976 through the merger of D.C. Teachers College, Washington Technical Institute, WTI, and Federal City College, FCC. WTI and FCC were eight years old at the time of the merger, having opened their doors in 1968. The University is the public land grant institution for the District of Columbia. It is the only exclusively urban land grant institution of higher education in the nation. Eleven members of the Board of Trustees are appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council. Three members are selected by alumni, and the remaining one member is elected by the UDC student body. The fiscal year 1984 budget for the University is $60.8 million in appropriated funds and $75.5 million when all other funds including tuition are added.

The University has an open admissions policy for freshmen undergraduate students only. This ensures that all District residents, who graduate from high school or earn the GED, have the opportunity to seek higher education. In the 1983-1984 academic year, undergraduate tuition is $330 per year for residents and $2,100 for non-residents. Graduate tuition for residents is $778 per year. Effective in the fall semester 1984, resident undergraduate tuition will rise by 40 percent, and resident graduate tuition will rise by 10 percent. Approximately 25 percent of the University's students are recipients of financial aid.

The University's five academic colleges offer 47 associates, 70 bachelors and 18 masters degree programs. The UDC mortuary science program is the only one on the East coast. The University responds to the training needs of various government agencies by offering a number of certificate programs. In addition, a range of community services are sponsored by the UDC Cooperative Extension Service.

In its Master Plan, the University established a student faculty ratio of 15:1. In academic year 1983-1984, with a full-time equivalent student enrollment of 8,351 students and 614.331 full-time equivalent faculty members, a student faculty ratio of 13.6:1 had been achieved.

ENROLLMENT

	FALL 1982	FALL 1983	Planned FALL 1984
HEADCOUNT	**14,107**	**13,576**	**15,000**
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT	**8,593**	**1 8,351**	**9,000**

	FALL 1982	FALL 1983
CLASS STANDING		
Freshman	8,074	7,605
Sophomore	2,029	2,207
Junior	1,264	1,295
Senior	1,033	1,156
Graduate	788	786
Special and Other	919	527
STUDENT STATUS		
Full Time	4,912	4,809
Part Time	9,195	8,767

	FALL 1982	FALL 1983
RESIDENCY		
District of Columbia	84.8%	84.0%
Non Resident	15.2%	16.0%

	JUNE 1983
DEGREES AWARDED	
AA or less	284
Bachelors	574
Masters	175

Source: University of the District of Columbia

Public Library

Libraries provide a place to study, read and do research. They offer reference materials, books, periodicals and other media, such as film and recordings free, to all users. Library use, as measured by circulation, has been on the increase in both the adult and juvenile divisions of the Martin Luther King Memorial Library (MLK) and branch facilities. In recent years, the Library has placed special emphasis on attracting new users, particularly the handicapped, Spanish-speaking persons and pre-schoolers. The fiscal year 1984 library budget is $12.4 million from District appropriated funds.

PUBLIC LIBRARY USE

Fiscal Year	1981	1982	1983	Planned 1984
			(In Thousands)	
Books Circulated				
MLK Adult	326	326	373	393
MLK Children	30	34	35	36
Branches Adult	805	806	833	845
Branches Children	367	322	384	388
Blind and Physically Handicapped (included in above MLK and branch count)	123	132	133	135
Head Count (Persons entering libraries)	1,623	1,642	1,777	1,795
Occupancy (Hourly count)	1,723	1,263	1,318	1,344
Telephone Inquiries	489	486	553	559
Active Registered Borrowers	not available	not available	250	255

PUBLIC LIBRARY COLLECTION

Books (In thousands)	1,334	1,347	1,360	1,375
Newspaper Subscriptions	193	165	172	177
Magazine Subscriptions	5,203	2,993	3,016	3,037
Per Capita Book Expenditures				
District of Columbia	$1.14	$1.15	$1.32	$1.32
Average — Washington suburbs	1.86	2.16	not available	not available
Average — U.S. cities, population 550,000–750,000	1.64	1.75	not available	not available

Source: D.C. Public Library

Public Library System

The District's public libraries, located in every ward, offered a total of 1,081 hours of service a week during the 1984 winter schedule. The Martin Luther King Memorial Library downtown is open 69 hours a week including four weekday evenings and four hours on Sunday afternoons; the four regional branch libraries are open 48 hours a week including two evenings; the 16 local branches are open 40 hours a week including two evenings; and the four community libraries and the kiosk library are open 36 hours a week.

1. Martin Luther King Memorial Library (Downtown Main Library)
2. Chevy Chase Regional Branch Library
3. Ft. Davis Regional Branch Library
4. Georgetown Regional Branch Library
5. Woodridge Regional Branch Library
6. Anacostia Branch Library
7. Benning Branch Library
8. Capitol View Branch Library
9. Cleveland Park Branch Library
10. Lamond-Riggs Branch Library
11. Mt. Pleasant Branch Library
12. Northeast Branch Library
13. Palisades Branch Library
14. Petworth Branch Library
15. Southeast Branch Library
16. Southwest Branch Library
17. Takoma Park Branch Library
18. Tenley-Friendship Branch Library
19. Washington Highlands Branch Library
20. Watha T. Daniel Branch Library
21. West End Branch Library
22. Langston Community Library
23. Parklands-Turner Community Library
24. R.L. Christian Community Library
25. Sursum Corda Community Library
26. Deanwood Kiosk

Source: D.C. Public Library

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Recreation

Recreation is an important part of our lives. The D.C. Department of Recreation offers a wide range of programs which respond to the citizens' recreation preferences. These programs range from such traditional recreation services as the aquatics program, tennis and basketball to innovative programs such as the annual senior citizens' picnic, Special Olympics for the handicapped and roving leaders for troubled youth.

For pre-schoolers, the Department of Recreation operates day care centers; for children and young adults, the department supervises playgrounds, sponsors day camps and offers before and after school activities. There are therapeutic programs for the mentally retarded and the physically handicapped. For senior citizens, 13 recreation centers offer arts, crafts, exercise and cultural programs. In addition to the programs targeted to special population groups, there are special events sponsored by the Recreation Department to improve community spirit. Examples of these events are the D.C. Marathon, art exhibits, sports tournaments, summer concerts in the parks, a Christmas musical, a Senior Citizens' Olympics, a River Festival and a Spring Musical.

In each of the last five years, the Department of Recreation has been a finalist in the Gold Medal Award Program, sponsored by the Sports Foundation, Inc. This award recognizes excellence in the programming and administration of recreation services. The fiscal year 1984 appropriated budget for the Recreation Department is $21.7 million.

RECREATION SERVICES

Year Round Recreation Centers	108
Adult Recreation Centers	2
Senior Citizens Centers	13
Handicapped Centers	5
Tennis Courts	158
Day Care Centers	19
Before/After School Centers	13
Cooperative Play Centers	24
Youth Garden Demonstrations	3
Day Camps	7
Day Camps for Handicapped	4
Overnight Camp	1

Source: D.C. Department of Recreation

AQUATICS

Swimming Pools		
Indoor		26
Recreational Buildings	11	
School Buildings	15	
Outdoor		19
		45

PARK AND WATER ACREAGE

Park Acres		8,559
District Operated	1,337	
National Park Service	7,222	
Water Acres, District-owned		3,500

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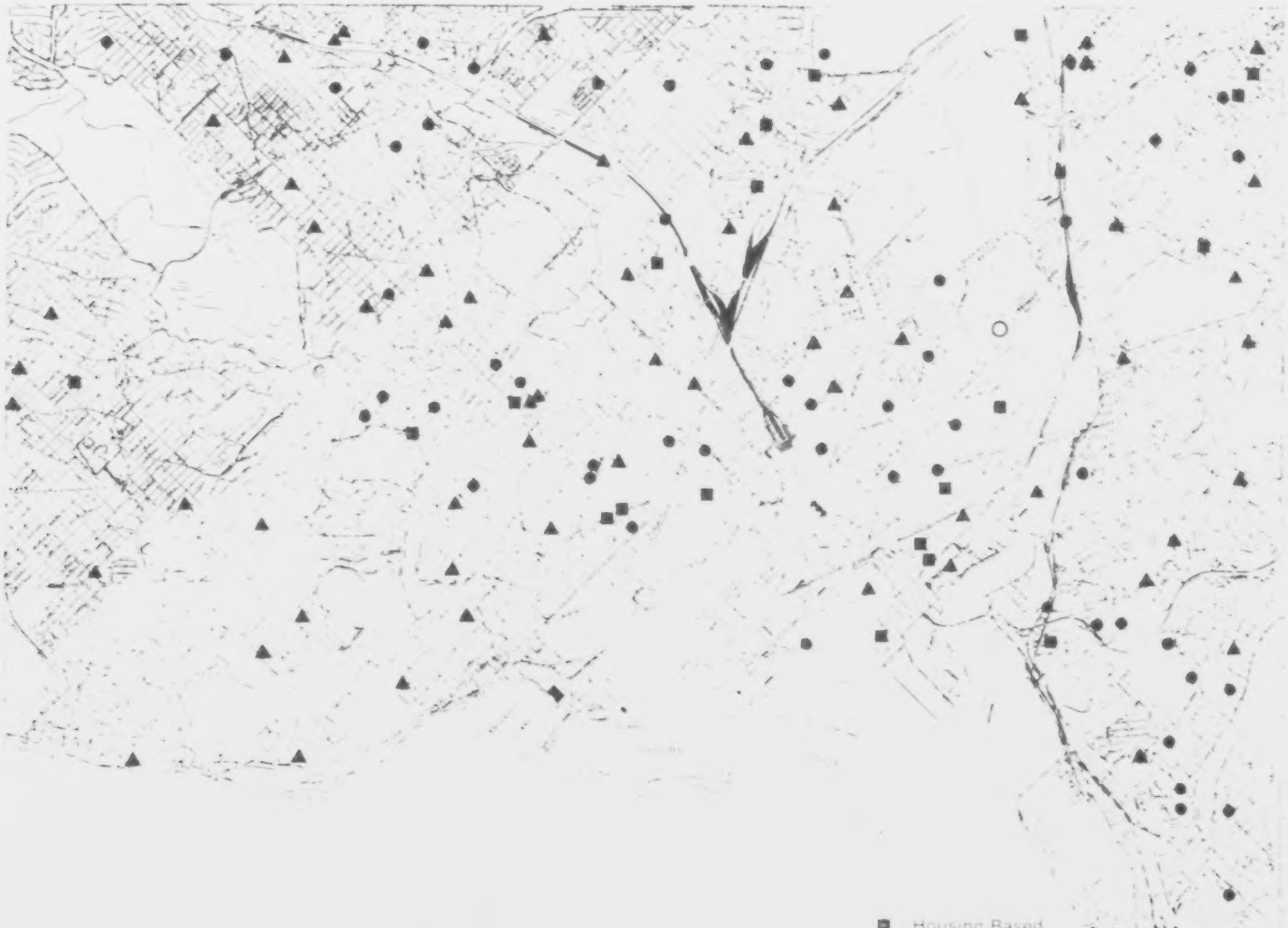
Recreation Activities by Ward

Recreation programs are geographically dispersed throughout the District of Columbia and are based in public schools, public housing projects and community recreation centers. Recreation services are offered free to all citizens at the present time; however, user fees for specialized services will soon be implemented.



PLAYGROUNDS/RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

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Population in Poverty

A relatively large number of persons and children live in poverty in the District. Poverty is defined by family size and annual income. The Census Bureau annually issues a weighted-average poverty threshold by family size. According to the 1980 census there were 115,000 persons in poverty of whom 38,000 were children under the age of 18 living in poverty in the District of Columbia. In the ten years since the last census, the number of persons in poverty decreased by 8,100, and the number of children under 18 decreased by 12,500. The 1980 distribution of persons in poverty in the District is shown in the ward map.

PERSONS IN POVERTY AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL WARD POPULATION

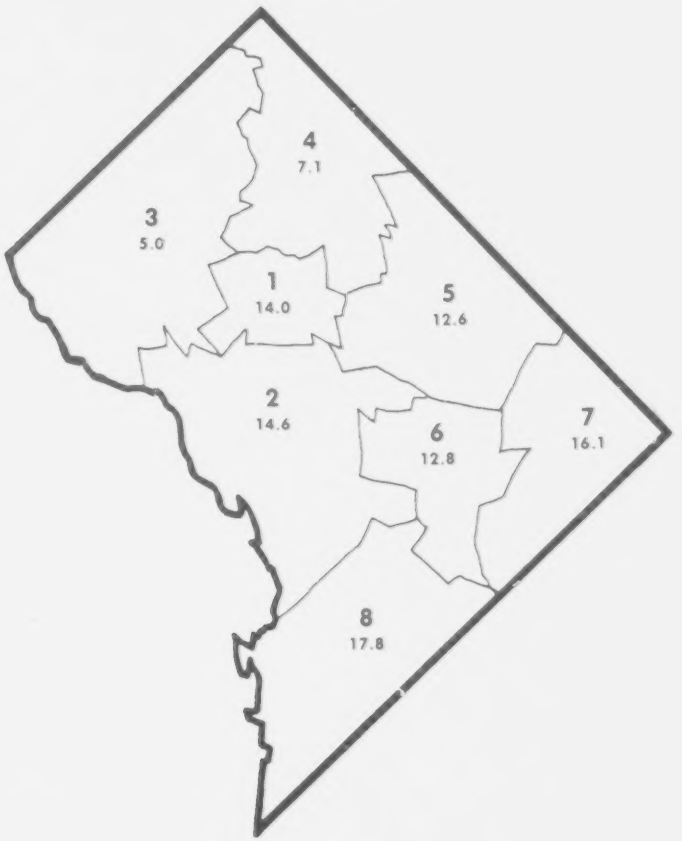
Ward 1	20.4%	Ward 5	17.5%
Ward 2	20.6	Ward 6	19.4
Ward 3	7.5	Ward 7	22.5
Ward 4	9.9	Ward 8	26.3

Citywide 18.0%

POPULATION IN POVERTY, 1980

	All Persons	Children Under 18	Persons Over 18
District Number	115,000	38,000	77,000
D.C. Percentage	18.6%	27.0%	15.6%
U.S. Percentage	12.4%	16.0%	10.6%

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY WARD OF 115,000 PERSONS IN POVERTY 1980 Census



Sources: D.C. Department of Human Services
U.S. Census Bureau

Families in Poverty

According to the 1980 census, there were 21,600 families living in poverty in the District of Columbia. The total number of persons living in these families in poverty in 1980 was 78,600. Compared to the 1970 census, the number of families in poverty increased by 800, yet the number of persons in families in poverty decreased by 9,400 over the decade. The ward distribution of these families in shown below.

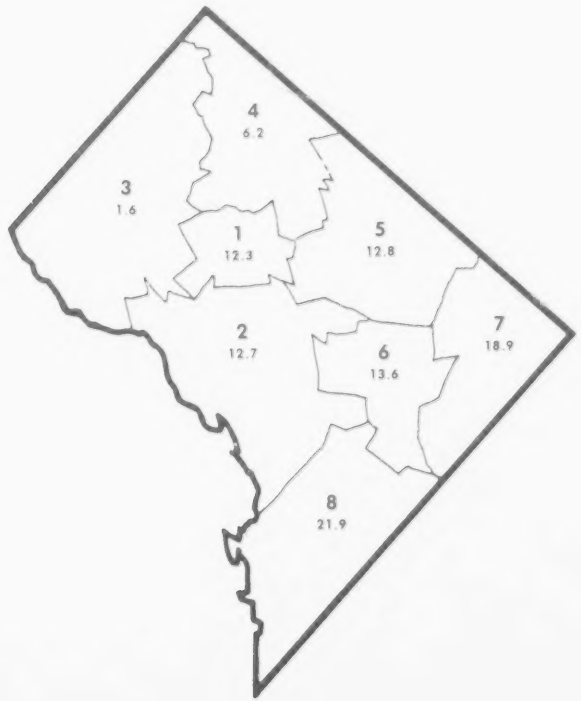
In 1980, the poverty threshold for a family of four was $8,415. The estimated 1983 poverty threshold for a family of four was $10,180. A comparison of the percent of families in 1980 in the District with the national average reveals that the District had 16.2 percent of its families in poverty as compared with 9.6 percent of the families in the United States.

FAMILIES IN POVERTY AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL FAMILIES IN EACH WARD

Ward 1	18.6%	Ward 5	15.2%
Ward 2	23.8	Ward 6	19.0
Ward 3	2.0	Ward 7	19.9
Ward 4	7.1	Ward 8	26.9

Citywide 16.2%

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY WARD OF 21,600 FAMILIES IN POVERTY 1980 Census



Sources: D.C. Department of Human Services
U.S. Census Bureau

Income Assistance

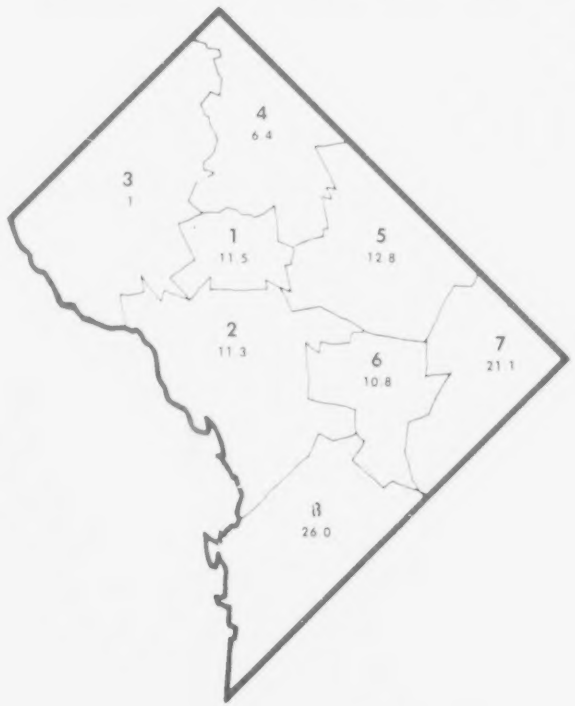
The Department of Human Services is responsible for administering income support programs, for those families, children and adults, who cannot otherwise support themselves. The largest of these programs is Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). AFDC cost-sharing between the federal and state governments on a 50-50 basis began in 1968. AFDC covers families with dependent children, including families with unemployed fathers and foster care children. Income and asset tests are applied.

The 1981 so-called welfare reform recommended by the President and approved by the Congress significantly reduced benefits and changed eligibility requirements. The District has opted to continue to provide benefits to eligible college-age youth while they are in school and training programs and pregnant women in their first two trimesters. The District also provides energy assistance to the working poor who are no longer eligible for AFDC. With the declining birth rate and smaller family size, the number of persons on AFDC assistance has declined. In fiscal year 1984, it is anticipated that the monthly average caseload in the AFDC program will be 22,725 families, or 61,000 recipients. The distribution of child welfare population is shown below by ward.

INCOME SUPPORT
AVERAGE MONTHLY CASELOAD AND PAYMENT FOR AFDC

Fiscal Year	1981	1982	1983	Planned 1984
Aid to Families with Dependent Children				
Recipients	80,312	68,588	62,632	61,000
Cases	28,326	27,141	23,873	22,725
Payment	$259	$280	$293	$300

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD AFDC RECIPIENTS BY WARD, 1981



Source: D.C. Department of Human Services, Office of Policy and Planning

General Public Assistance (GPA) is a local program funded 100 percent with District appropriations to provide income support to childless individuals and couples, between the ages of 21 and 65, who are not totally and permanently disabled. Monthly cash assistance is provided to persons with temporary disabilities and to individuals awaiting a determination from the Social Security Administration that they are eligible for Supplemental Security Income, a program for the totally and permanently disabled. The income and asset criteria for GPA are identical to those for AFDC. The average monthly caseload for GPA has been more than 5,000 cases in each of the last three years.

Emergency Assistance (EA) is a one-time payment to an individual or family to meet an emergency situation. A person threatened with eviction for non-payment of rent could have the rent paid one time by the EA program. For families who meet the income and asset criteria of the AFDC program, the EA payment is shared by the District and federal governments. For all other individuals, the EA program is supported from District appropriations. The number of emergency assistance recipients increased dramatically in fiscal year 1983, reflecting the impact of economic conditions on this population.

INCOME SUPPORT

Fiscal Year	1981	1982	1983	Planned 1984
General Public Assistance				
Cases	5,844	5,282	5,416	5,172
Payment	$188	$193	$196	$196
Emergency Assistance				
Recipients	10,987	7,701	11,482	NA
Cases	5,150	5,153	9,099	12,000
One Time Payment	$253	$263	$211	NA

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services, Office of Policy and Planning

Assistance to the Poor Elderly and Chronically Disabled

According to the 1980 census, there are some 10,300 persons aged 65 and older who are living in poverty in the District of Columbia. This economically vulnerable group of people is the focus of some of the programs operated by the Department of Human Services. Income support to the indigent aged, blind and disabled is provided through the federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program, which the District supplements for persons who are living independently, as well as in community residence facilities. The average monthly SSI caseload varies from year to year. In 1984, the maximum federal SSI payment is $304.30 for a single person. The District supplements this payment: $15 for persons living independently; $132.20 for clients in small residential facilities and $242 for up to 250 clients in large community residence facilities. The higher subsidy to residents of community residence facilities is to cover their room, board and supervision.

Upon placement in a nursing home or other long term institution, the SSI payment stops. Due to the income and asset limitations of SSI, some recipients are eligible and later become ineligible. SSI eligibility is withdrawn if a recipient is judged no longer totally and permanently disabled.

In-home supports are provided by the District to persons who are unable to perform the activities of daily living and, yet, are not ill enough to require nursing home placement. Housework, laundry, errands and meal preparation are performed by homemaker and chore workers. Personal care aides take care of bathing, grooming and dressing the person.

SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME

Fiscal Year	1981	1982	1983	Planned 1984
Caseload, as of September				
Aged	4,001	3,915	3,927	3,900
Blind	202	201	207	200
Disabled	10,515	10,504	10,664	10,500
Total	**14,718**	**14,620**	**14,798**	**14,600**
Average Monthly Payroll (In Millions)				
Federal	$2.5	$2.7	$3.0	$3.5
District Supplement	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	**$2.8**	**$3.0**	**$3.3**	**$3.8**

IN-HOME SUPPORT RECIPIENTS
(Annual Total)

Homemaker	816	794	788	640
Chore Aides	754	1,002	1,273	1,500
Personal Care	not available	875	1,027	1,201

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

Comprehensive Services to the Elderly

The D.C. Office on Aging was created by Public Law 1-24, as amended, to administer the Older Americans Act programs in the District of Columbia. The law established a Commission on Aging, composed of citizens to advise the Mayor on the views and needs of older Washingtonians. All persons aged 60 and over, regardless of income, are eligible for services from the Office of Aging and its grantees.

The Office on Aging has a senior citizen service network composed of 38 agencies which provide information and referral, home health aides, homemaker services, home maintenance and repair, transportation, escort, and food and nutrition programs. All services are designed to maintain the independence of the elderly in the community.

Some 13 multi-purpose senior citizen centers, 5 nutrition projects, 5 geriatric assessment and case management sites and 5 geriatric day care programs are in operation throughout the District. The District's financial support to the Office on Aging has increased by 800 percent in recent years from $652,000 in 1979 to $5.2 million in fiscal year 1984.

NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING SERVICES FROM THE OFFICE ON AGING AND ITS GRANTEES

Fiscal Year	1981	1982	1983	Planned 1984
In-Home Support	1,587	1,780	4,945	5,440
Senior Citizen Centers	2,695	3,000	3,500	4,100
Geriatric Day Care and Day Treatment	350	345	484	525
Home Delivered Meals	750	526	2,329	2,379
Congregate Meals	6,055	5,524	8,108	8,270
Transportation and Escort Services	3,566	2,468	4,517	5,646
Case Assessment, new program in 1983	—	—	225	398
Case Management, new program in 1983	—	—	463	497

Source: D.C. Office on Aging

EXPENDITURES OF THE OFFICE ON AGING

Fiscal Year	1979*	1980	1981	1982	1983	Planned 1984
			(In Millions)			
Federal	$3.3	$3.6	$3.6	$3.8	$4.0	$5.2
District	.7	.9	2.3	3.4	4.3	4.1

**Pre Supplemental

Source: D.C. Office of the Budget

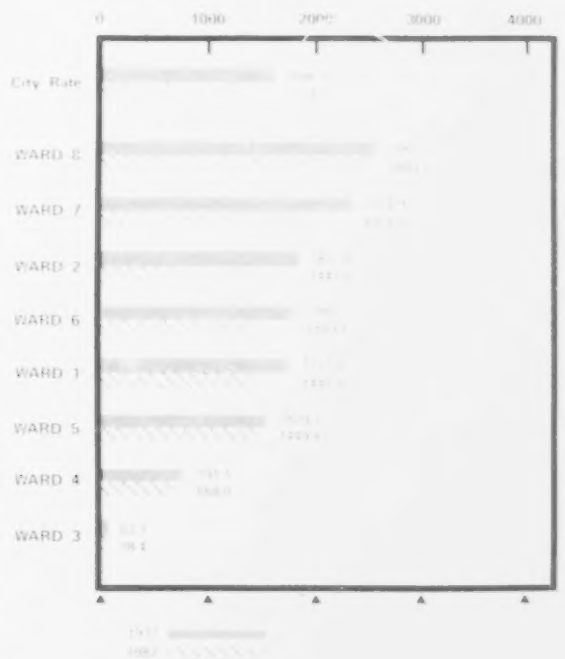
Nutrition Programs

The District Department of Human Services administers several federally funded programs to ensure that indigent children and families have a proper diet. Food Stamps is the largest of these programs with an average monthly caseload of 87,735 persons. The average monthly allotment is $109. Program recipients have declined in recent years due to federal eligibility changes.

The Women, Infant and Children's Feeding Program (WIC) is for pregnant, postpartum and breast-feeding women with children up to the age of five years. The program provides food voucher checks for the low income mothers to use in purchasing specific foods and formula for themselves and their children. There is also educational instruction on basic nutrition and meal preparation.

The Commodity Supplemental Food Program is similar to the WIC program in that it serves low income women and their children up to the age of six years. It differs from the WIC program in that food is actually provided to the mothers from food distribution centers.

FOOD STAMP RECIPIENTS PER 10,000 POPULATION
(By Ward)



NUTRITION PROGRAM RECIPIENTS

Fiscal Year	1981	1982	1983	Planned 1984
Food Stamps Recipients	99,898	89,505	87,735	85,000
WIC Feeding Program				
Women	NA	2,116	2,295	2,997
Infants	NA	2,061	3,116	2,997
Children	NA	2,661	5,133	5,106
Total Recipients	NA	6,838	9,470	11,000
Commodity Supplemental Food Recipients	7,789	7,579	7,100	9,360

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services, Division of Research and Statistics

Child Day Care

The District subsidizes day care services for the indigent and working poor. Eligibility varies by income and family size, as does the individual's contribution to the service. There are over 5,000 subsidized day care arrangements, or nearly one-third of all licensed capacity. The level of subsidy has been maintained by an increase in District appropriations, despite federal block grant cutbacks. In fiscal year 1984, $12.4 million in District funds have been appropriated for child day care. The Department of Human Services administers the subsidized day care program.

Many working mothers and couples rely on child day care. To ensure the safety of the children in day care, the District has a comprehensive licensure statute, D.C. Law 3-16, requiring day care providers to meet sanitation, staffing, nutrition and programing standards. The enforcement of this law is the responsibility of the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs. In fiscal year 1983, some 213 day care homes and 267 day care centers were licensed. There were over 15,500 slots available for infants and children in these day care settings.

LICENSED DAY CARE FACILITIES

Fiscal Year	1981	1982	1983	Planned 1984
Licensed Homes	205	214	213	210
Licensed Centers	234	256	267	260
Slots in Licensed Homes	820	856	852	840
Slots in Licensed Centers	14,184	13,782	14,697	14,300
Total Slots	**15,004**	**14,638**	**15,549**	**15,140**

SUBSIDIZED DAY CARE

Fiscal Year	1981	1982	1983	Planned 1984
Subsidized Day Care Slots	5,241	5,438	5,280	5,476
Average Monthly Use	4,298	4,694	4,890	5,476

Sources: D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs
D.C. Department of Human Services

Services for Vulnerable Children

District of Columbia Law 2-22, The Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect Act, is a far-reaching statute designed to protect children from abuse and neglect. The law requires the operation of a twenty-four hour, seven day a week child protective services unit, which responds to reports of family problems. The act empowers the District to remove children from their parents or guardians, where there is evidence of substantial danger to the life or well-being of the child. While the number of reports of abuse in families appears to be declining, the number of neglect reports is on the increase.

In those instances where children must be removed from their homes, the Department of Human Services places the children with foster families, in group homes or residential treatment facilities. The District pays for total support of these children. The foster care caseload averages more than 2,300 children a year. The District's policy goal is to move wards who are 18 years and older toward independence and self-sufficiency, and to move children from foster care back to their natural family or into adoption, within two years.

CHILD PROTECTION REGISTER

Fiscal Year	1981	1982	1983	Planned 1984
Abuse Reports				
Families	1,056	888	832	888
Children in families	1,601	1,133	1,136	1,200
Neglect Reports				
Families	1,976	2,209	2,875	3,536
Children in families	3,873	4,306	5,494	7,012
Abuse and Neglect Reports				
Families	23	30	13	26
Children in families	34	45	20	40

FOSTER CARE AND ADOPTION

Fiscal Year	1981	1982	1983	Planned 1984
Foster Care				
Caseload	2,307	2,840	2,319	2,273
Final Adoptions				
Total adoptions	132	59	85	110
Subsidized adoptions	50	53	63	30

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

Shelters for the Homeless

Emergency shelter services are provided to homeless families and men through the Department of Human Services and through private nonprofit organizations under contract for families, men and women. The Department of Human Services supports some 300 beds in men's shelters, 100 beds in women's shelters, 81 beds, 3 cribs and 26 rooms in family shelters. The demand for shelter services has fluctuated somewhat over the last few years, but remains at a high level. Some 522 families were provided shelter in fiscal year 1983. The average daily census in 1983 was 339 in men's shelters and 56 in women's shelters. The Commission on Social Services spent more than $3.8 million in fiscal year 1983 on homeless shelter services.

DISTRICT SPONSORED AND SUBSIDIZED SHELTER SERVICES

Fiscal Year	1981	1982	1983	Planned 1984
Family Shelters				
Families	43	759	522	600
Adults	144	825	574	660
Children	92	1,669	1,148	1,320
Men's Shelters				
Daily Census	232	260	339	339
Shelter Nights	84,553	96,951	97,521	96,951
Women's Shelters				
Daily Census	not available	64	56	65
Shelter Nights	not available	23,452	20,577	23,725

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

Health Status Measures

Vital statistics are derived from the birth and death certificates. Information about the age of mothers, their marital status, the size of the babies is critical in allocating public resources for infant care, health care and family planning. In each of the last three years, about 9,000 infants were born to residents of the District. Some 80 percent of the mothers were over the age of 20 years and less than 50 percent were married.

Some 6,500 District residents died in each of the last three years. The causes of death in the District parallel those of the nation, with the exceptions of death caused by cancer, chronic liver disease and perinatal deaths, which occur more frequently in the Dsitrict.

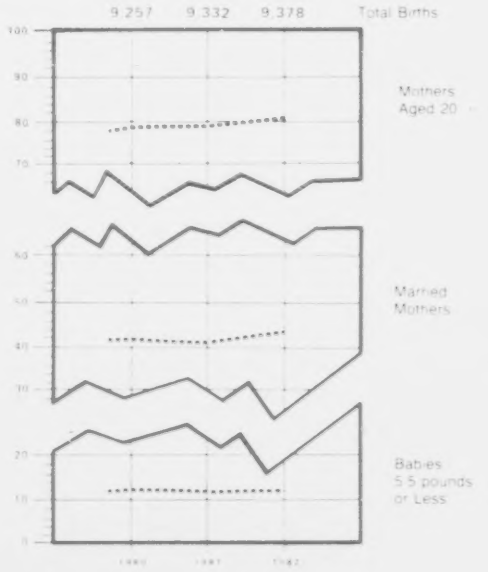
NEW CASES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES RECORDED

	1980	1981	1982	1983
Tuberculosis	341	239	228	241
Venereal disease	18,611	18,290	14,584	17,756

INFANT MORTALITY (DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS)

	D.C.		U.S.	
	Black	White	Black	White
1970	29.7	23.0	32.6	17.8
1980	26.6	13.1	21.8	11.4

PERCENT OF LIVE BIRTHS TO DISTRICT RESIDENTS



DEATHS PER 100,000 POPULATION BY CAUSES

	Heart Disease	Cancer	Cerebro-vascular	Accidents	Pulmonary	Influenza Pneumonia	Diabetes	Chronic Liver	Arterios-clerosis	Suicide	Perinatal
1982 D.C.	321.7	242.6	65.5	32.7	22.1	23.8	18.9	30.5	26.2	11.1	20.5
1982* U.S.	327.8	188.1	68.9	41.3	25.9	21.8	14.3	11.8	11.5	12.0	9.0

*Provisional

Source: U.S. Department of Human Services, Division of Research and Statistics

Public and Private Hospitals

The District is the center of a major hospital network with 13 acute care public and private hospitals. Three of the hospitals are affiliated with medical schools — Howard University, Georgetown University and George Washington University. Nearly all of the hospitals have students in training. There is a private psychiatric hospital and the federally operated Saint Elizabeths Hospital for the mentally ill. The bed capacity of these facilities is substantial and the range of services offered is comprehensive. The District regulates hospitals though local licensure requirements and Medicaid certification.

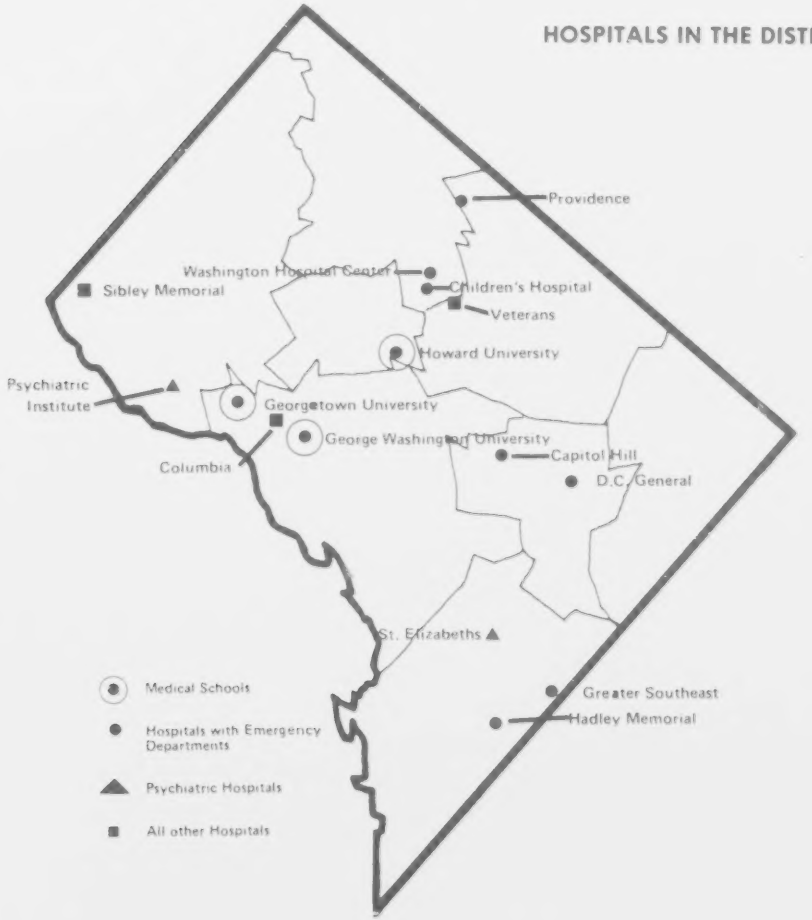
OPERATING HOSPITAL BEDS IN THE DISTRICT
December, 1983

	Medical/ Surgical	Intensive Care	Coronary Care	Obstetrics/ Gynecology	Pediatrics	Neonatal	Nursery	Psychiatric	Alcohol	TOTAL BEDS	TOTAL BASSINETS
Capitol Hill	234	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	0
Children's	0	0	0	0	227	36	0	0	0	227	36
Columbia	88	0	0	66	0	22	66	0	0	154	88
D.C. General	361	16	6	36	34	32	25	0	0	453	57
George Washington	416	16	0	45	0	18	38	34	0	511	56
Georgetown University	360	38	19	37	36	32	24	17	0	507	56
Greater Southeast	352	8	8	28	34	20	24	20	0	450	44
Hadley	70	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	0
Howard	361	24	4	30	32	7	28	26	0	477	35
Providence	275	0	0	23	0	6	20	20	37	355	26
Psychiatric Institute	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	201	0	201	0
Saint Elizabeths	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,650	0	1,750	0
Sibley	299	13	0	24	0	0	24	26	0	362	24
Washington Hospital Center	658	60	14	42	0	20	38	48	42	864	58
Veterans (VA)	506	16	6	0	0	0	0	120	60	708	0
Total (Excluding VA)	3,574	196	51	331	363	193	287	2,042	79	6,636	480
Total (Including VA)	4,080	212	57	331	363	193	287	2,162	139	7,344	480

Source: Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, Health Information System

The cost of District hospital care is high compared with that of the rest of the nation. Based on data in the American Hospital Association, 1983 Hospital Statistics, the District ranked fourth among states in the nation with an average daily hospital cost of $459. Alaska was first in hospital cost at $508 per day, followed by California at $507 and Nevada at $494; the national average was $327. The District had the highest cost per hospital admission in the nation in 1982. The District's admission costs were $4,008 compared to a United States average of $2,500. The high cost of health care impacts on government expenditures for health insurance programs for employees and indigents. A total of $107 million was spent in fiscal year 1983 in District hospitals for inpatient care of Medicaid patients. An additional $23.4 million was spent for employee health insurance plans. The District has an aggressive program to encourage cost controls in those hospitals that have Medicaid agreements with the city.

HOSPITALS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



HOSPITAL EXPENDITURES AND EMPLOYMENT

(Calendar Year 1982)

Total Hospital Expenditures	$1.2 Billion
Full-Time Equivalent Hospital Employees	33,470
Full-Time Equivalent Trainees	1,975

Source: American Hospital Association

Source of Payment for District Hospital Care by Patients' Residence (Based on 1981 Discharge Data)

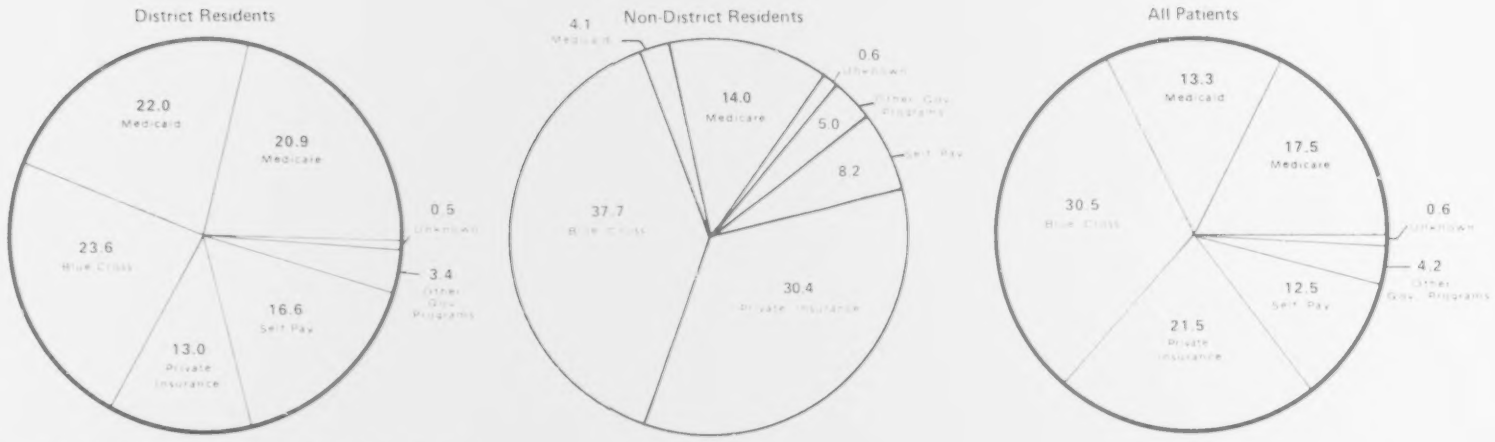
The Health Information System maintained by the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments provides data on the utilization of District hospitals. The most current data available demonstrate that District residents account for barely half of all hospital discharges in the District. This confirms that the District's hospitals are a magnet to persons in the suburbs. Regional use of District hospital beds may decrease in the next ten years in light of the expansion and increasing technological sophistication of suburban hospitals.

DISTRICT RESIDENTS' DISCHARGES AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DISCHARGES
(Calendar Year 1981)

Capital Hill Hospital	78.1%	Hadley Hospital	74.9%
Children's Hospital	35.7	Howard University Hospital	80.4
Columbia Hospital for Women	45.4	Providence Hospital	65.2
D.C. General Hospital	93.3	Sibley Hospital	23.4
George Washington University Hospital	45.5	Washington Hospital Center	50.6
Georgetown University Hospital	35.6		
Greater Southeast Hospital	51.3	Weighted Average Total	**51.0%**

Using the patients' pay status on the record at the time of discharge reveals how patients pay for their hospital care. In 1981 about 51 percent of all patients had private insurance coverage. Another 30 percent of the patients were covered by Medicaid and Medicare.

PERCENTAGE OF DISCHARGES IN DISTRICT HOSPITALS BY SOURCE OF PAYMENT
(Calendar Year 1981)



Source: Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, Health Information System

D.C. General Hospital

D.C. General Hospital is the only public, acute care general hospital in the District of Columbia. Its mission is to serve all residents who seek care, regardless of ability to pay. The hospital is governed, as provided in Public Law 1-134, by a commission appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the District of Columbia Council. D.C. General provides a full range of inpatient, outpatient and emergency services. It is a teaching hospital affiliated with Howard and Georgetown University medical schools.

D.C. General Hospital has an operating budget of $93 million in fiscal year 1984 which is funded through third-party payers, Medicaid, Medicare and a subsidy from District appropriations. The subsidy for fiscal year 1984 is $43.1 million to cover the cost of the large number of patients who are uninsured and do not pay their own hospital care.

D.C. GENERAL HOSPITAL OPERATING STATISTICS

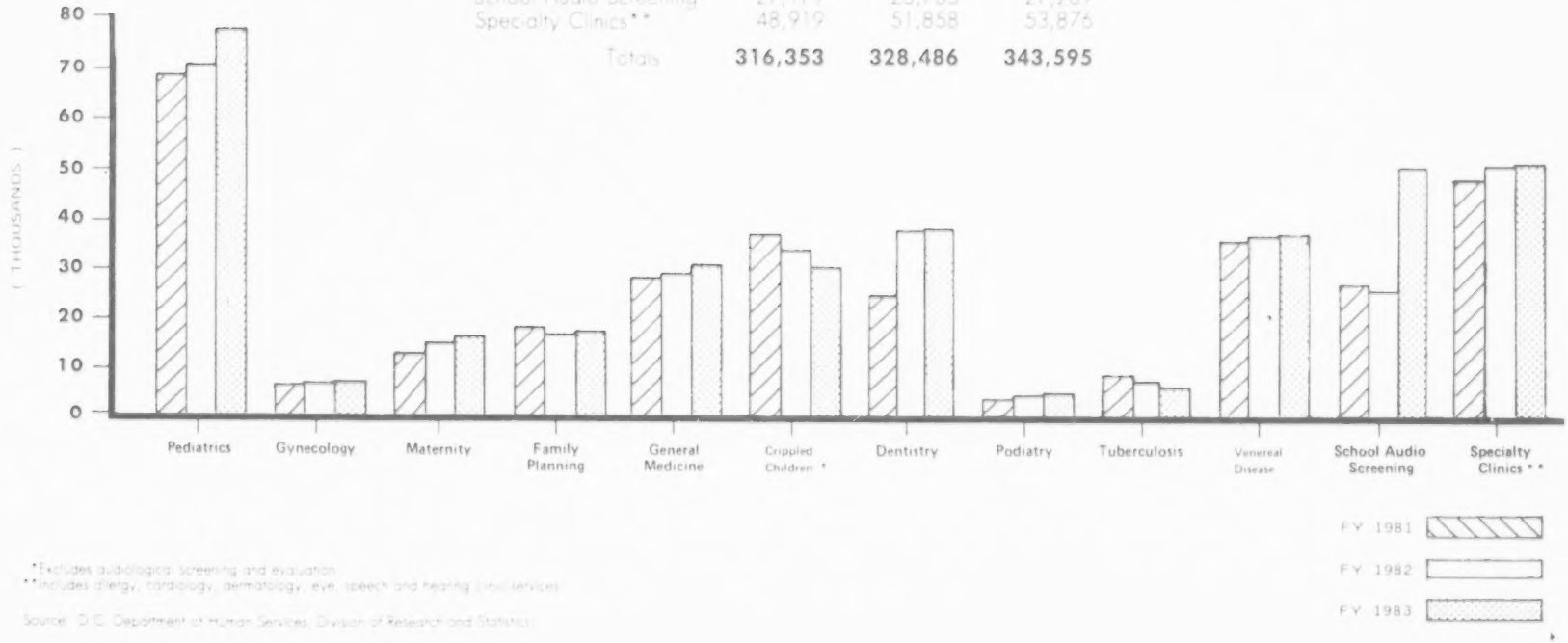
Fiscal Year	1981	1982	1983	Planned 1984
Operating Statistics:				
Beds in Operation	390	404	433	453
Bassinets	57	57	57	57
Admissions, Excluding Newborns	9,277	10,519	12,371	13,115
Admissions of Newborns	1,449	1,593	1,770	1,816
Patient Days	110,253	118,210	122,803	127,051
Newborn Days	12,203	13,474	15,017	15,088
Average Occupancy Rate	78%	80%	77%	77%
Newborn Occupancy Rate	59%	65%	72%	72%
Deliveries of Newborns	1,457	1,597	1,779	1,825
Emergency Visits	77,299	79,250	84,732	86,634
Outpatient Visits	106,879	109,994	120,450	121,430
Operating Expenses (in thousands):				
Total	$68,892	$75,799	$84,271	$92,700
D.C. Contribution	$29,787*	$31,412	$39,100	$43,100

Health Clinic Visits

The Department of Human Services operates a network of 21 neighborhood health clinics and maternal and child health centers. These facilities are located throughout the District of Columbia and concentrated in the areas where the people of the lowest income levels live. The clinics offer a range of medical, dental and specialty services. Utilization in fiscal year 1984 is expected to be at a level comparable to fiscal year 1983.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CLINIC VISITS
(By Type of Service)

Fiscal Year	1981	1982	1983
Pediatrics	69,741	70,810	78,508
Gynecology	5,998	6,801	6,109
Maternity	11,961	13,047	14,523
Family Planning	17,356	15,345	16,682
General Medicine	27,821	27,202	30,252
Crippled Children*	36,499	33,652	30,145
Dentistry	23,836	36,341	38,368
Podiatry	3,348	4,094	4,661
Tuberculosis	8,281	7,241	6,476
Venereal Disease	35,414	36,270	36,706
School Audio Screening	27,179	25,735	27,289
Specialty Clinics**	48,919	51,858	53,876
Totals	**316,353**	**328,486**	**343,595**



*Excludes audiological screening and evaluation.
**Includes allergy, cardiology, dermatology, eye, speech and hearing clinic services.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services, Division of Research and Statistics.

Mental Health, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services

Large numbers of persons receive treatment at District community mental health and substance abuse treatment centers. The Department of Human Services operates two community mental health centers at six sites, seven alcohol treatment programs and seven narcotic treatment centers. The District will expand contract services in fiscal year 1984 for patients formerly treated at Saint Elizabeths Hospital. The high number of alcohol and drug visits reflects the daily use of methadone by some 2,200 drug abuse clients.

Inpatient mental health services for District citizens is purchased from Saint Elizabeths, a federal hospital. Saint Elizabeths also has a large outpatient caseload and a community health center. The District is currently planning its own comprehensive mental health system.

COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS (CMHCs)

	September 1981	September 1982	September 1983
North CMHC			
Caseload, end of month	1,609	1,621	1,543
Service Sessions	not available	42,066	67,942
Service Hours	not available	117,836	186,339
South CMHC			
Caseload, end of month	1,055	1,171	1,301
Service Sessions	not available	34,278	43,432
Service Hours	not available	41,732	111,632
Total			
Caseload, end of month	**2,664**	**2,792**	**2,844**
Service Sessions	**not available**	**76,344**	**111,374**

DHS ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE CENTERS

Fiscal Year	1981	1982	1983
Detoxification Clients			
Admissions	5,324	3,715	3,739
Discharges	5,337	3,733	3,735
Caseload End of Year	28	25	29
Drug Abuse Clients			
Admissions	2,443	3,224	2,734
Discharges	2,452	2,735	2,943
Caseload End of Year	1,973	2,256	2,136
Alcohol and Drug Abuse Visits	549,727	551,153	586,918

Long Term Care Delivery System

The District of Columbia has a network of long term care facilities, or nursing homes, which provide inpatient intermediate and skilled nursing care. D.C. Village was the only public nursing care facility operating in 1981. In response to a critical need for additional long term care capacity, the District opened two new facilities, J.B. Johnson and the Washington Center for Aging Services. Statistics for these three facilities show that they are operating close to capacity. During 1984 the shortage which existed for some time in long term care capacity should be eliminated with the addition of 797 beds currently under construction. Nearly all of these new beds will be in the non-public sector.

LONG TERM CARE BEDS IN OPERATION

December, 1983	Skilled Nursing	Intermediate Care	Skilled or Intermediate	Total
Public*	84	1,170	0	1,254
Federal	0	0	385	385
Nonprofit	38	517	200	755
Proprietary	50	648	58	756
Total	**172**	**2,335**	**643**	**3,150**

*Includes Forest Haven (an Intermediate Care Facility/Mental Retardation (ICF/MR)

PLANNED NEW LONG TERM CARE BEDS

December, 1983	Skilled Nursing	Intermediate Care	Total
Public	44	22	66
Federal	120	0	120
Nonprofit	54	108	162
Proprietary	76	373	449
Total	**294**	**503**	**797**

PUBLIC NURSING BEDS

	D.C. Village			J.B. Johnson			Washington Center for Aging Services			Total		
Fiscal Year	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
Average Beds in Operation	595	526	530	**	244	244	**	164	190	595	934	964
Patient Days (in 000s)	214.7	191.3	177.8	**	88.5	88.2	**	58.8	67.5	214.7	338.6	333.5
Occupancy Rate	98.9%	99.6%	91.9%	**	98.7%	99.0%	**	98.0%	97.0%	98.9%	99.3%	94.8%
Admissions	163	169	84	**	63	73	**	89	109	163	321	266
Discharges/Deaths	160	183	145	**	60	77	**	50	106	160	293	328

**Not in operation

Sources: D.C. Department of Human Services
D.C. Office of Aging

Change in the Supply of Long Term Care Nursing Beds

For many years, the District of Columbia had an insufficient supply of long term care nursing beds. In 1980 that shortage was placed at 947 beds by the District's State Health Plan. Since that time the State Health Planning and Development Agency has approved the construction of 1,284 new beds. The public sector alone has opened 455 new long term care beds and gained recertification of capacity at Forest Haven. The private sector has maintained nearly 1,700 beds in operation; however, the mix of beds has shifted from the majority being in the nonprofit sector to the proprietary sector.

LONG TERM CARE NURSING BEDS IN OPERATION

	December 1982	December 1983	Planned December 1984
Public*	1,350	1,639	1,578
Nonprofit	1,065	755	690
Proprietary	609	756	1,087
Total	**3,024**	**3,150**	**3,345**

Medicaid and Medical Charities Utilization

Medicaid is the federally established program to pay for the health care of indigent families with children, the disabled and elderly. The federal government shares in the cost of medical services provided to these persons. The District provides the eight basic services required by Medicaid, which include, i.e., inpatient hospital care, skilled nursing care and physicians services, as well as a number of the optional services such as emergency room, intermediate nursing care and prescription drugs. The District has also opted to include the medically needy, those persons whose incomes are above the welfare levels, but whose medical care expenditures exceed their assets.

The Medical Charities program, which is a locally funded program, pays hospital costs for indigent, childless persons, who do not meet the Medicaid eligibility criteria.

MEDICAID*

Fiscal Year	1981	1982	1983	Planned 1984
Service recipients	121,054	108,426	117,250	116,500
Average paid per recipient	$1,323	$1,650	$2,047	$1,770
Hospital days paid	276,873	246,115	245,293	241,000
Average paid per hospital day	$290.65	$381.27	$418.27	$441.49
Intermediate nursing days paid**	316,557	316,341	360,000	419,400
Average paid per intermediate nursing care day**	$ 42.52	$ 40.36	$ 62.03	$ 87.98

MEDICAL CHARITIES

Average monthly eligible beneficiaries	6,858	7,271	8,885	9,000
Inpatient hospital days	27,675	30,541	25,960	26,000

*Hospital data excludes St. Elizabeths Hospital patients.
**Excludes Forest Haven and D.C. Village.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services, Office of Health Care Financing.

Medicaid Expenditures by Service

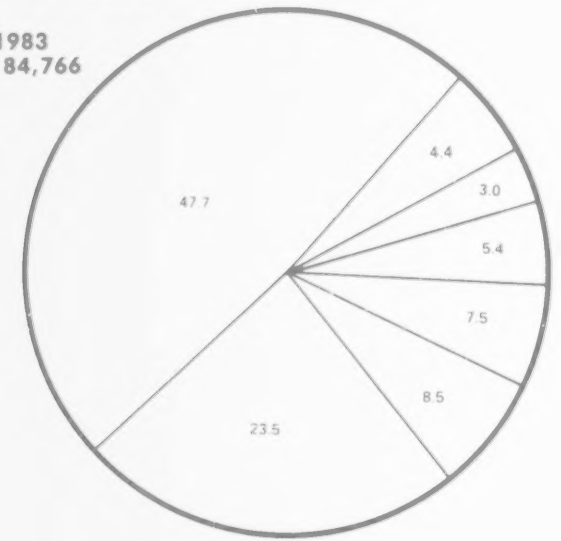
In 1983, the proportion of the Medicaid budget going to inpatient hospital care was 47.7 percent, primarily due to a cost containment agreement enterec into by the D.C. Hospital Association and the District government. Over 53 percent of the Medicaid expenditures in fiscal year 1982 were for inpatient hospital care.

Another 7.5 percent of the Medicaid expenditures went for hospital outpatient and emergency room services in fiscal year 1983. The largest proportionate increase in Medicaid expenditures in the last two years is nearly 7 percent in skilled and intermediate nursing care. This reflects the increase in nursing care bed capacity by the District and private providers.

In fiscal year 1983, an estimated 48.5 percent of the Medicaid expenditures were shared by the federal government. This reimbursement was 49.3 percent in 1982. Until 1981 when the tax act was approved by Congress the reimbursement had been 50 percent of cost.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAID SERVICE EXPENDITURES

53.7%	Inpatient Hospitalization	47.7%
16.6	Nursing Care (Including ICF/MR)	23.5
8.5	Physician	8.5
8.4	Hospital Emergency Room and Outpatient	7.5
5.3	Other (Dental, Family Planning, Home Health, Other Practitioners, etc.)	5.4
3.8	Drugs	3.0
3.7	Clinic	4.4
100.0%		100.0%



Source: Medicaid Form 2082

Public Works

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Transportation

Streets and other public rights-of-way represent more than 25 percent of the District's land area. The role of government is to plan, design, construct, maintain and repair the District's streets, alleys, bridges and sidewalks and to provide a balanced transportation system which meets the needs of all its users. During 1982, an average of 368,399 people entered the downtown area by automobile or public transit every weekday morning. Some 230,000 motor vehicles were registered in the District as of October 1, 1983.

Commercial activity and the quality of residential life depend on the safe and efficient movement of pedestrians and vehicles around the District. An immediate priority is the revamping of the District's traffic signal control system, which includes 1,275 signalized intersections. Over the next five years, electronic controls will replace the current mechanized devices, and a computer communications network will facilitate signal monitoring and improve traffic flow.

Road rehabilitation is another transportation priority. Each year since 1981, approximately 30 miles of District streets have been upgraded to mitigate damage caused by age, weather and heavy use. In 1983 major street reconstruction was initiated on East Beach Drive; East Capitol Street from 47th Street to the Maryland line; South Capitol Street from Portal to Halley; 16th Street from Emerson Street to the District line; just to name a few. Major bridge reconstruction in 1983 was completed on the Chain Bridge, 14th Street Bridge and the West Bound Benning Road Bridge and others.

A total of 36.6 miles of District-maintained bicycle paths is now in place; over 60 additional miles are proposed to be added by 1989.

TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE

Miles of streets	1,62
Miles of sidewalks	620
Miles of alleys	452
Bridges	283
Street lights	66,000
Signalized intersections	275

MILES OF ROAD RESURFACED

(By Fiscal Year)

1981	1982	1983	Av. Annual	Planned 1984
27.1	30.3	31.4	29.6	39.0

MEANS OF TRAVEL TO WORK

	Percent of Total	
	1970	1980
Automobile	49.1%	47.5%
Public Transit	35.5	38.0
Walk, Bicycle, Work at home	15.4	14.5
	100.0%	100.0%

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES

Calendar Year	1981	1982	1983
Accidents	23,746	23,737	*
Fatalities	61	36	77

Traffic Regulatins and Parking Enforcement

The District recognizes that a balanced transportation system serves not only automobile and transit users, but also serves pedestrians and bicyclists. It is further recognized that the success of any system depends on proper regulations and timely enforcement. Ensuring safety in public space for all travelers is a continuing objective. In order to protect pedestrian safety, motorists' rights and enhance the visual environment in the downtown area, the District has established an aggressive parking enforcement program and adjudication for all non-moving violations in the Department of Transportation.

The parking enforcement program is designed to keep traffic circulating, so that shoppers, visitors and people conducting business can find a place to park. The District of Columbia's 12,000 blocks contain a total of 260,000 parking spaces. At the end of fiscal year 1983 in residential neghborhoods some 2,153 blocks have residential permit parking controls which restrict weekday parking by commuters; in non-residential areas, there are over 13,000 metered parking spaces.

Regular enforcement of illegal parking in spaces designed for entrances, business use, or rush hour traffic movement has made it somewhat easier for motorists and pedestrians to move around in what is increasingly becoming a busy city. Enforcement of time limits at parking meters has tremendously increased the availability of short-term parking spaces. These strict regulations and their enforcement have also added to the revenues available to the District for parking enforcement and for other programs.

PARKING METER REVENUES

Fiscal Year	1981	1982	1983
Parking meters	11,485	11,752	13,031
Revenue collections (In Millions)	$6.3	$6.7	$7.7
Per meter per year	$553	$570	$591

The total revenue generated by the department's parking enforcement activities, including metering, ticketing, towing and booting, was over $20 million in 1982, of which $6.7 million was meter revenue.

Source: D.C. Department of Transportation; D.C. Department of Public Works

Metrorail and Metrobus

The Metrorail and Metrobus systems are operated by the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, WMATA, which is headquartered in the District of Columbia. The authority operates through a Compact which was authorized by an act of Congress and legislation passed by the District, Maryland and Virginia. In 1967 WMATA began to plan a 101-mile rapid rail system for all the Washington metropolitan area. WMATA had its first groundbreaking ceremony for the rail project in 1969 at the Judiciary Square Station. The authority acquired the privately-owned bus system in the District in 1973; other privately-owned bus companies operating in Maryland and Virginia counties were later acquired.

The District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia are the three signatories of the Compact. WMATA is governed by a 12-member Board of Directors consisting of elected officials or their appointees. The board has two voting members and two alternates from each signatory jurisdiction. The voting jurisdictions in the system are: the District of Columbia; Prince George's County and Montgomery County, Maryland; Arlington County and Fairfax County, Virginia. The cities of Alexandria, Fairfax and Falls Church, Virginia are also participants in the system. The Alexandria representative sits on the board as an alternate member.

Financing for WMATA's capital construction program is a combination of 80 percent federal funds matched by 20 percent local funds. Operating funds for bus and rail come from the farebox, non-operating revenues, local operating assistance and federal assistance. The projected cost recovery from the farebox for fiscal year 1984 is 47.2 percent, necessitating 52.8 percent in subsidy. WMATA provides reduced fares for elderly and handicapped riders and the District provides reduced fares for students who are in kindergarten through twelfth grade. The goal established by the District is to recover 50 percent of the system's costs through non-operating revenues and the farebox.

Source: Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority

Metrorail and Metrobus Operating Statistics

METRORAIL

WMATA Fiscal Year*	In Operation: Miles: D.C	In Operation: Miles: System Incl. D.C	In Operation: Stations: D.C	In Operation: Stations: System Incl. D.C	System Operating Cost: Per Car Mile	System Operating Cost: Per Passenger	System Average Passenger Fare	System Rail Cost Recovery
1981	21.6	37.0	25	41	$5.02	$1.19	$ .70	60.8%
1982	23.7	39.1	28	44	6.19	1.38	.76	58.6
1983	26.3	42.4	31	47	6.68	1.55	.80	55.3
1984 estimate	26.3	46.7**	31	51**	7.54	1.69	.87	58.0
Total Planned	38.2	101.2	43	86	—	—	—	—

METROBUS

WMATA Fiscal Year*	Bus Fleet	Scheduled Bus Miles (in 000s): D.C	Scheduled Bus Miles (in 000s): System Incl. D.C.	System Operating Cost: Scheduled Mile	System Operating Cost: Per Passenger	System Average Passenger Fare***	System Bus Cost Recovery
1981	1,543	22,507	53,942	$3.19	$1.24	$ .52	46.7%
1982	1,521	21,660	52,633	3.67	1.44	.54	43.4
1983	1,510	21,665	52,472	4.02	1.58	.58	40.1
1984 estimate	1,428	20,925	50,044	4.20	1.70	.62	40.1

*WMATA fiscal year ends June 30.

**Bridge at RFK Stadium will open in [illegible]; [illegible] will open in [illegible].

***Reflects [illegible] Transportation Administration [illegible] effective [illegible].

Source: Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority

WMATA Revenue and Expenses

Mass transportation riders contribute about 47 percent of the cost of service through the farebox. Consequently, local jurisdictions provide more than half of the cost through subsidization of the operations of the Metrorail and Metrobus system. Based on an allocation formula which includes the number of stations, amount of ridership, and population of a jurisdiction, the District pays 43 percent of the rail subsidy. The bus subsidy is computed by jurisdiction and not system-wide.

The District's net bus and rail operating subsidy in 1984 is $80.9 million. The District's total budgeted payment to WMATA in 1984 is $96.6 million including bus, rail and student subsidies, federal assistance and debt service for $1 billion in federally guaranteed bonds sold to start construction on the Metrorail system. It does not include debt service for District capital construction matching funds which is $26.3 million in fiscal year 1984. The sum of bus and rail operating assistance paid to WMATA, less federal assistance, divided by the population reveals that the net per capita cost for the District in fiscal year 1984 will be $126.87.

WMATA OPERATING BUDGET AND SUBSIDY
(In Millions)

Fiscal Year*	1981	1982	1983	Planned 1984
Operating Budget				
Bus	$174.8	$195.9	$208.7	$215.9
Rail	90.3	107.6	123.4	145.0
Construction Management	.4	.5	.8	1.1
Total	$265.5	$304.0	$332.9	$362.0
Total Revenues				
Bus	$ 81.6	$ 84.8	$ 84.0	$ 86.9
Rail	54.9	63.2	69.9	84.1
Total	$136.5	$148.0	$153.9	$171.0
Total Subsidy				
Bus	$ 93.2	$111.1	$124.7	$129.0
Rail	35.4	44.4	53.5	60.9
Construction Management	.4	.5	.8	1.1
Total	$129.0	$156.0	$179.0	$191.0

MASS TRANSPORTATION
COST RECOVERY AND NET OPERATING SUBSIDY

Fiscal Year*	Cost Recovery	Subsidy Per Capita D.C.	System Incl. D.C.
1981	50.3%	$ 76.22	$ 37.12
1982	49.8	99.35	47.84
1983	47.5	121.89	58.40
1984 est.	47.2	126.87	62.38

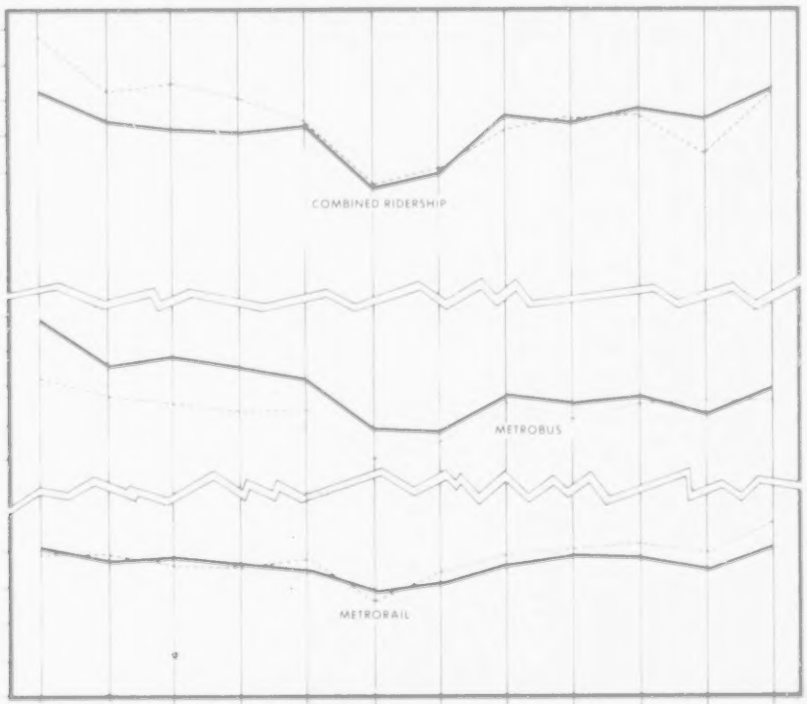
*Fiscal Year ends June 30

Population constant 1980 Census

Average Weekday Ridership
Metrorail and Metrobus Combined

Public transit is an important component of the District and regional transportation picture. Of the planned 101-mile Metrorail system, over 42 miles are now in operation. By the end of this calendar year, 60 miles will be in operation. The expansion of this system has contributed to an increase in transit use over the last ten years. In 1982 and 1983 rail ridership was up and bus ridership was down reflecting the WMATA policy of saving on transit cost by reducing bus mileage as additional rail service becomes available. The combined bus and rail ridership was essentially stable in 1982 and 1983, given seasonal trends.

AVERAGE WEEKDAY
METROBUS AND METRORAIL RIDERSHIP
(FY 1982 and FY 1983*)



1983 —— 1982 ------

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Water and Sewer Services

In the last four years, major improvements in water billings and collections have been made. Water billing is now computerized; utility managers have been hired to supervise operations; a customer service office has been opened to handle walk-in complaints and questions; and phone banks have been installed to process calls in a timely manner. At this time, the majority of water bills are based on actual meter readings and the accuracy of the billings has steadily improved within the last five years. Current activities are collecting past due billings, as evidenced by the 1983 collections ratio which exceeded 100 percent.

Accurate and timely water billing was a problem in the District for nearly half a century. As the District grew over the years, resource and technology improvements were not applied to achieve an acceptable level of performance in meter readings and billings. Collections were unreasonably sluggish; citizen and business confidence were extremely low.

The District's charges for these services are far lower when compared with those of the surrounding jurisdictions. Over the past several years, water and sewer costs have been significantly subsidized by the District's General Fund. As part of a plan to make the enterprise more self sufficient, legislation was approved during the fiscal year 1984 budget cycle to increase the water and sewer rates for each of the next five years. Controlling further cost increases will be difficult in light of the age and deterioration of the system and the capital investment that will be necessary to maintain and increase its capacity.

The cost of providing potable water, treating the wastewater and disposing of the sewage is accounted for in the water and sewer enterprise fund. In addition to operating expenses, the fund reflects the capital costs amortized over the useful life of the infrastructure improvements. The fund was established in 1981 so that water and sewer services would be treated on a business-like basis. Other jurisdictions have similar accounting structures; this enables them to go to the bond market to finance water and sewer construction projects through revenue bonds.

WATER AND SEWER SERVICE BILLINGS AND COLLECTIONS

Fiscal Year	1981	1982	1983
		(In Thousands)	
Water and Sewer Accrued Revenue	$46,432	$49,242	$52,300
Water and Sewer Cash Collections	35,389	48,154	53,125
Ratio — Collections to Accrued Revenue	76%	98%	102%

Water Distribution System

The Potomac River is the source of the District's water supply. Water is processed at the Washington Aqueduct which is operated by the U.S. Corps of Engineers through a contract from the District. The District bears the full cost of the Aqueduct. The District's water purification and supply system has a capacity of 264 million gallons per day. The supply is thought to be sufficient to meet the needs of the District into the 21st century.

In 1983, 163 million gallons of water were distributed per day to the District. This water was delivered to residential and commercial customers by the District of Columbia Department of Environmental Services utilizing the three pumping stations, at Bryant Street, Reno Road and in Anacostia; and 1,286 miles of watermains. Average daily water consumption per residential customer is estimated to be 256 gallons per day; per commercial account the estimate is 3,897 gallons per day.

The effectiveness of the water supply system is seriously impaired by the age of the pipes, the quality of the initial installation of the system and the materials originally used. The efficiency of the system is reduced as water seeps through leaks and faulty valves. The condition of the pipes can now be detected with new technology which challenges the government to keep abreast of the repairs and maintenance in the system, portions of which were built in the 19th century.

The construction of a crosstown watermain at a cost of $30 million will be completed in 1985. A total of $115 million of capital funds, including the crosstown watermain, will be spent on the water supply system in fiscal year 1984, and future expenditures for rehabilitating the water supply system and operating a routine preventive maintenance program will be substantial.

An investment has already been made in the replacement of water meters to accurately measure the water pumped to individual users. This program began in 1981 and is designed to ensure that residential meters are used no more than ten years and commercial meters are used no more than three years.

ACTIVE WATER CUSTOMERS

Fiscal Year	1981	1982	1983
Residential	94,985	98,877	97,410
Commercial	7,064	7,060	7,980
Government	2,035	2,054	287
Miscellaneous	2,565	242	421
Total	**110,649**	**114,173**	**113,618**

WATER METERS INSTALLED/REPLACED

Fiscal Year	1981	1982	1983	Total 1981-1983	Planned 1984
Residential	2,456	10,966	4,080	17,502	14,000
Commercial	2,045	8,463	2,716	13,224	600
Government	33	397	695	1,125	100
Total	**14,534**	**19,826**	**17,491**	**51,851**	**14,700**

Wastewater Treatment

Wastewater travels from homes and commercial establishments through some 1,800 miles of sewer pipe, 35 pumping stations and 21,000 catch basins to the Blue Plains Wastewater Treatment Plant located in far southwest Washington. Blue Plains is a regional facility operated by the District with a treatment capacity of 309 million gallons a day making it one of the largest advanced wastewater treatment facilities in the world. It treats wastewater from the District, sections of Montgomery and Prince George's Counties in Maryland, Fairfax and Loudoun Counties and the town of Vienna, Virginia with the most advanced technology available. In fiscal year 1984 the District's operating expense at Blue Plains will be $47.6 million.

Sanitary Flow

Under a memorandum of understanding executed October 7, 1970, and a regional agreement signed in June 1974, the 309 million gallons a day of plant capacity is allocated among the area governments, with the District's share being 135 million. With expanding development in the District and throughout the region, there is the need for additional wastewater treatment capacity. The District is taking the lead with Maryland and Virginia in studying the feasibility of increasing capacity to 370 million gallons a day at Blue Plains, expanding other existing area plants or constructing a new plant.

WASTEWATER TREATMENT

				Planned
Fiscal Year	1983	1983	1984	1984
	(Millions of Gallons per Day)			
Total Wastewater Treated	280.3	291.1	294.7	309
D.C. Sanitary Flow	32.3	32.8	32.7	35
D.C. Storm Flow	22.8	31	28.8	30

Reducing Flow

The need for additional capacity is related directly to the ability to reduce the flow of storm water into the sewer lines. The District, along with other, older eastern cities, has combined storm and sanitary sewer systems. This allows rain water to flow into the wastewater treatment system, instead of directly into the river. It is estimated that the storm flow in the District will be about 30 million gallons a day in 1984. This flow does not count against the District's allocation since rain water requires no treatment. The District is currently pursuing with the federal Environmental Protection Agency the approval of a project to separate the storm sewers from the sanitary sewers.

Water conservation is another way to reduce flows into the treatment plant. This can be accomplished if consumers fix their leaks and avoid excessive or unnecessary recreational or other uses. At the same time, the District must ensure that ground water infiltration is reduced and that sewer repair is a constant activity.

Sludge Disposal

The byproduct of wastewater treatment is sludge. The major jurisdictions contributing flow to Blue Plains are responsible for removing their share of sludge from the Blue Plains Wastewater Treatment Plant. The Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission, WSSC, manages sludge for the Maryland jurisdictions, and Fairfax County manages the Virginia share. The Environmental Protection Agency, EPA, places strict controls on the disposal of sludge to ensure the safety of the public and the environment; however, the disposal of sludge is becoming increasingly difficult because of the increased volume caused by higher levels of treatment. All jurisdictions have had an increase in the last three years in the tons of sludge produced.

Recent controversy over a sludge hauling permit for a District contractor resulted in sludge being stockpiled on the grounds of the facility. A regional agreement was recently finalized with Montgomery, Prince George's and Fairfax Counties to remove the 183,000 tons of stockpiled sludge. Agreement was also reached to take a regional approach to contracting sludge disposal, using the District's minority contracting law requiring 35 percent minority business participation.

The principal means of sludge disposal at the present time is through contracting with area vendors; the District, with its limited land, has no area within its boundaries to dispose of sludge. Composting and land application are currently being utilized exclusively. Incineration is being considered for ultimate, long-term disposal.

SLUDGE FROM WASTEWATER TREATMENT
(Tons per Day)

Fiscal Year	1981	1982	1983	Planned 1984
District	838	839	945	1,080
Maryland	587	561	672	650
Virginia	90	90	107	70
Total	**1,515**	**1,490**	**1,724**	**1,800**

Source: D.C. Department of Environmental Services/now D.C. Department of Public Works

Solid Waste Collection and Disposal

The District's Department of Public Works collects solid waste from all single family residences and multifamily residences with a maximum of three units. By law, collection from apartment buildings, businesses and other institutions is handled by private firms. In 1980, the supercan, a 90-gallon plastic trash container, was put into service to improve the efficiency of solid waste operations. From 1980 through 1983 the District placed over 75,000 supercans in use, primarily in Wards 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8.

The advantages of the supercan are improved cleanliness, additional capacity and ability to be handled mechanically. The supercans have been placed in all residential neighborhoods where the streets, alleys and housing structures permit this type of once-a-week collection; 58 percent of the residential collection is being handled with this most advanced level of mechanization.

In addition to private residential collections, the Department of Public Works cleans the streets and alleys and collects from public receptacles. Sixty percent of the street cleaning is done mechanically.

The District disposes of the solid waste which it collects through incineration at the Benning Road Solid Waste Reduction Center and at the Lorton, Virginia landfill. Private haulers utilize both the incinerator and the Lorton landfill on a scheduled fee basis. The issue facing the District in solid waste management is one of ensuring adequate capacity at reasonable cost.

SOLID WASTE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Fiscal Year	1981	1982	1983	Planned 1984
Solid Waste Collection				
Number of residences	99,340	98,940	97,690	97,560
Number of new supercans added each year	34,140	36,800	1,500	0
Tons of waste collected				
Residential	158,958	157,497	157,284	160,000
Public receptacles	2,588	1,667	1,237	1,500
Streets and alleys	14,942	13,272	14,055	14,500
Average tons per household	1.60	1.59	1.61	1.64
Solid Waste Disposal				
Tons incinerated	198,355	182,908	186,243	190,000
Tons landfilled	258,757	307,009	340,206	345,206

Source: D.C. Department of Environmental Services/now D.C. Department of Public Works

Public Safety

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Fire and Emergency Services

One of the essential services which government provides to all citizens, visitors and properties is fire protection. The Fire Department attempts to prevent fires through inspection and removal of potential fire hazards. In fiscal year 1984, the department has 32 engine companies, 17 aerial ladder companies, 4 rescue squads and 1 fire boat. These units are organized into 8 battalions, which are located throughout the District in 34 fire stations.

In addition to fire protection, the department responds to floods, automobile, train and airplane wrecks and performs special duties such as presidential helicopter escort and fire prevention at mass demonstrations. The District fire alarm statistics reveal that false alarms have been minimal in recent years, primarily due to the voice box alarm system.

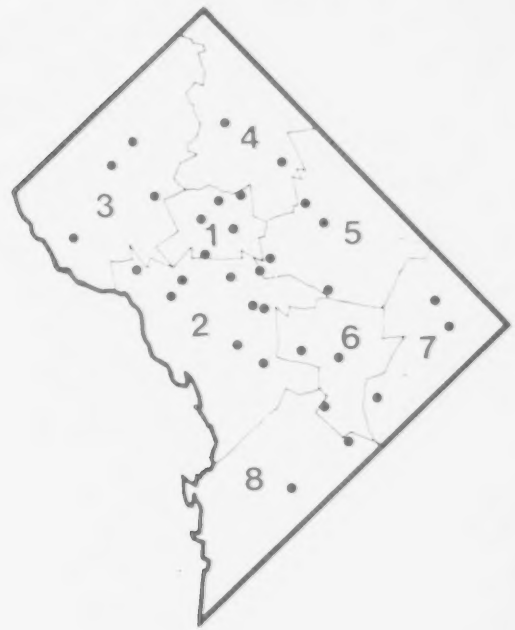
The Fire Department also provides emergency ambulance service, with basic and advanced life support capabilities. There are 17 ambulance units located throughout the District of Columbia. These units respond to over 90,000 calls a year. This exceptionally heavy workload results in the average response time of ambulances being higher than the District desires, and studies are currently underway to reduce the workload and improve response time.

The practice of routinely dispatching a basic and advanced life support unit to car accidents and fires produces a transport to the hospital for about 60 percent of the calls. There is a charge of $55 for basic life support or $70 for advanced life support, per person for every transport. If no transport occurs, there is no reimbursement. While it is important to ensure that reimbursements are collected, there will generally be some programmed gap between dispatches and transports because of a policy to respond to any potential emergency need.

Fiscal Year	1981	1982	1983
Total Alarms	37,763	41,744	40,295
Percent False Alarms	3%	3%	3%
Total Fires	6,891	6,353	6,188
Incendiary Fires[1]	8%	7%	7%
Suspicious Fires[2]	2%	2%	1%
Fire Loss Statistics			
Firefighter Injuries	320	284	247
Civilian Injuries	280	276	259
Deaths	29	21	16
Total Loss in Millions	$17.2	$14.1	$27.4
Ambulance Service			
Dispatches	90,821	90,072	92,855
Transports	55,680	54,903	55,369

[1] Arson cases only.
[2] Investigation continues.

Location of Engine Companies by Ward



Source: D.C. Fire Department

Criminal Justice System

There are eight major local government organizations and one federal agency involved in the District's criminal justice system. The District organizations are the Metropolitan Police Department, Pretrial Services Agency, Corporation Counsel, Public Defender Service, D.C. Courts, Department of Corrections, Department of Human Services and D.C. Parole Board. The U.S. Attorney's Office, an arm of the Justice Department, provides all the criminal prosecution of adults in the District of Columbia.

The District government is the only jurisdiction in the United States, where the U.S. Attorney's Office, and not the local government, prosecutes criminal offenders for non-federal crimes. The police forward the charges made against adult offenders directly to the U.S. Attorney's Office and against juveniles to the Corporation Counsel. The Public Defender Service represents individuals who are unable to provide for their own defense. Under the Criminal Justice Act of 1974 the District also provides funding for a cadre of court-appointed private attorneys who make themselves available for defense of indigents.

In 1950, the Federal Youth Corrections Act was amended to include the District of Columbia. This provides for young adult offenders, up to the age of 22, to receive sentences that allow for early release if specific rehabilitative objectives are met by the inmate. The intent of Youth Corrections Act sentences is to assure the rehabilitation of young adult offenders; primary rehabilitative objectives include education and training.

The District has a two-tier court system, which was created by Public Law 91-358 in 1970 with approval of the Congress. D.C. Code violations and civil actions are tried in the criminal, civil, family, probate and tax divisions of the D.C. Superior Court. Appeals are made to the D.C. Court of Appeals, the District's state supreme court. Federal crimes occurring in the District are tried in U.S. District Court and prosecuted by the U.S. Attorney.

For adults sentenced to prison and young adults sentenced under the Youth Corrections Act, the Department of Corrections provides housing capacity in minimum, medium and maximum security settings. For juveniles under the age of 18 who are committed to institutions, the Department of Human Services provides facilities. The fiscal year 1984 appropriated budget for the criminal justice system is more than $487 million.

Criminal Justice System

Metropolitan Police Department

- crime prevention
- investigates reported offenses
- arrests persons
- charges persons with offenses

Corporation Counsel

- civil cases
- prosecutes juvenile felony and misdemeanor cases

Department of Human Services

- supervises juveniles committed by the court

Pretrial Services Agency

- recommends whether bail should be set and other conditions of a suspect's pretrial release

Public Defender Service

- defends indigent offenders in criminal cases

Department of Corrections

- houses detained and sentenced adult offenders
- houses young adults sentenced under Youth Corrections Act
- supervises parolees

U.S Attorney's Office*

- prosecutes adult felony and misdemeanor cases
- accepts/changes police charges
- prosecutes Youth Corrections Act cases

Courts

- holds preliminary hearings and trials for adults
- holds fact finding hearings for youth
- issues sentences
- appoints attorneys for indigent defendants
- supervises probation
- hears appeals

Parole Board

- sets conditions of prison release

*Federal Department of Justice

Metropolitan Police Department

The Metropolitan Police Department has often been cited as the finest police force in the world. The department has a wide variety of responsibilities in addition to those normally found in an urban setting. It provides escort services to the President and visiting foreign dignitaries. The Police Department must also cover numerous demonstrations conducted by those who come to petition the national government. The department is charged with the responsibility of protecting both life and property of residents and visitors to the nation's capital. Within this broad mission, an attempt is made to reduce and prevent crime. Between 1982 and 1983 a 12 percent reduction in reported Part I offenses was recorded.

To aid the department in detecting and fighting crime, several program initiatives have been organized. The Narcotics Task Force was established in September, 1982, to disrupt street sales of narcotics; its success can be measured by the increase in arrests for drug law violations. The Repeat Offenders Project, established in April, 1982, targets individuals who have a known criminal record and has been extremely effective in apprehending recidivists. The Neighborhood Crime Watch Program, created in March, 1981, involved some 58,000 citizens in crime prevention activities in fiscal year 1983.

The department receives over 600,000 complaints each year. Each complaint is recorded, prioritized, and subsequently screened with the use of a Computer Aided Dispatch System. Those complaints that clearly indicate a violation of the law are indexed according to the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) classification scheme. There are two distinct standard crime categories. Serious crimes are categorized as Part I offenses. Part II offenses occur less frequently and are considered somewhat less serious. This two-part classification scheme ensures that even though crimes may have different titles under federal and local laws throughout the country they can be indexed and tabulated systematically.

CRIME INDEX OFFENSES

Part I Crimes Reported

Calendar Year	1981	1982	1983
Homicide	223	194	186
Rape	414	421	406
Robbery	10,399	9,137	7,698
Assault	3,432	3,645	3,646
Burglary	16,832	14,774	12,483
Larceny	32,845	33,435	29,405
Auto Theft	3,765	4,086	3,955
Arson	430	379	371
Total	**68,340**	**66,071**	**58,150**

Part II Crimes Reported

Calendar Year	1981	1982	1983
Drugs	4,837	5,241	6,004
Vandalism	4,946	5,072	4,768
Simple Assault	1,870	1,769	1,952
Fugitive	1,983	1,154	975
Prostitution	1,029	1,212	1,547
Stolen Property	285	313	314
Weapons	794	886	817
Fraud	924	729	647
Forgery	971	530	550
Embezzlement	270	219	194
Sex Offenses	567	516	520
Other Part II	2,137	2,266	1,982
Total	**20,613**	**19,907**	**20,270**

Arrests

More adult suspects were apprehended in 1983 than in each of the previous two years, particularly for drug offenses and for Part II crimes. There has been a decline in reported offenses for the same period. This means that the ratio of arrests to reported offenses has improved and that our efforts have a higher productivity rate. Juvenile arrests for Part I offenses declined about eight percent from 1981 to 1983, while arrests for Part II offenses rose slightly.

PART I ARRESTS

	ADULT			JUVENILE		
Calendar Year	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
Homicide	179	156	173	12	5	3
Rape	118	135	129	18	7	15
Robbery	1,448	1,224	1,153	462	457	434
Assault	1,388	1,475	1,491	228	200	203
Burglary	1,494	1,447	1,335	572	503	515
Larceny	3,770	3,467	3,508	768	724	648
Auto Theft	808	895	890	360	318	419
Arson	37	45	56	8	14	13
Total	**9,242**	**8,844**	**8,735**	**2,428**	**2,228**	**2,250**

PART II ARRESTS

	ADULT			JUVENILE		
Calendar Year	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
Drug	6,065	6,555	7,622	343	316	439
Part II Crimes (Excluding Drugs)	20,154	21,906	23,443	676	731	646
Total	**26,219**	**28,461**	**31,065**	**1,019**	**1,047**	**1,085**

Source: D.C. Metropolitan Police Department

Pretrial Services Agency

The forerunner of the Pretrial Services Agency was established in 1963 at the Georgetown University Law Center as the D.C. Bail Project to address the problems posed by pretrial release. The goal of the agency is to facilitate appropriate nonfinancial release alternatives which ensure both court appearance and community safety. In 1966, Public Law 89-519 created the D.C. Bail Agency and in 1970 through Public Law 91-358 expanded the responsibilities of the agency. Public Law 95-388 of 1978 changed the name to Pretrial Services Agency. In 1981 the agency was recognized by the United States Department of Justice as an "Exemplary Project."

The Pretrial Services Agency assists the courts of the District of Columbia in determining the eligibility of arrestees for pretrial release. The agency gathers background information on all arrestees and makes recommendations to the courts concerning appropriate conditions of pretrial release. Finally, the agency monitors compliance with court-ordered release conditions and reports violations to the court.

The increase in arrests and the increased time from arrest to trial completion have contributed to an increased workload under the supervision of the Pretrial Services Agency in the last three years. Without this program, greater numbers of persons would likely be detained in the D.C. Detention Facility.

In March, 1984, the Pretrial Services Agency, with a grant from the National Institute of Justice, initiated a drug screening program. All arrestees are being tested for use of the controlled substances, heroin, PCP, cocaine, amphetamines and methadone. Furthermore, the urinalysis tests are used to conduct narcotics surveillance of pretrial releases to insure that they are not violating conditions of their release. A total of 200 urinalysis tests are administered per day.

CONTACT WITH ARRESTEES

Calendar Year	1980	1981	1982	1983
Interviews	21,875	21,825	21,908	22,119
Cases under supervision, estimated	4,500	5,000	6,500	6,500
Court date notification letters	55,048	45,255	56,595	55,708
Follow-up telephone calls	65,774	34,847	36,152	34,167
In person check-in visits	17,015	16,526	18,931	21,363
Violations sent to U.S. Attorney	1,000	930	1,010	1,184
Compliance letters to court	460	325	260	175
Service referrals to Veterans Administration, other public and private service agencies	not available	300	322	322
Appearance rate (percent)				
Felony	95%	95%	96%	96%
Misdemeanor	92	92	93	94
Average rate	95	94	94	95

Source: D.C. Pretrial Services Agency

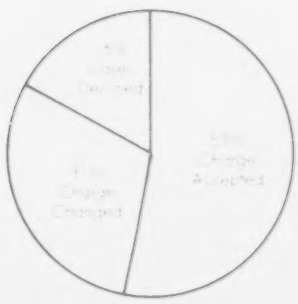
Disposition of Adult Cases Presented by Police to the U.S. Attorney

After a suspect is charged with one or multiple offenses by the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department. The adult cases are forwarded to the U.S. Attorney's Office for rev- w, and juvenile cases are forwarded to the Corporation Counsel.

The U.S. Attorney's Office examines the facts and evidence in adult cases and determines whether to accept the charge as presented by the police, change the charge or dismiss the case. If the decision is made to prosecute, the U.S. Attorney's Office files the charges with the court.

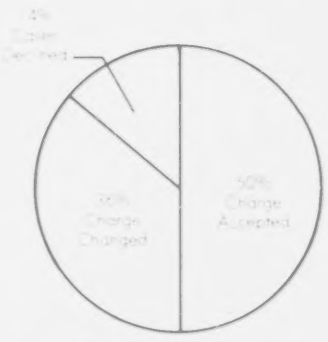
Over the past three years, nearly 85 percent of the felony cases annually presented were filed. The charge was accepted about 50 percent of the time and was changed or reduced about 35 percent of the time. The balance was declined. For misdemeanor cases, about 76 percent were accepted for prosecution; the balance was declined. Of the cases accepted in 1983, about 9 percent had the charge changed.

FELONIES



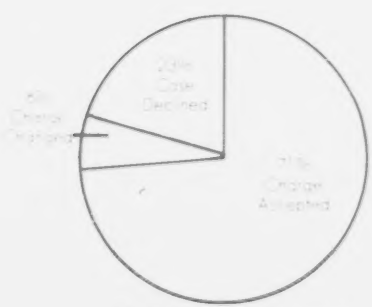
9,930 Cases Presented
1981

11,028 Presented
1982

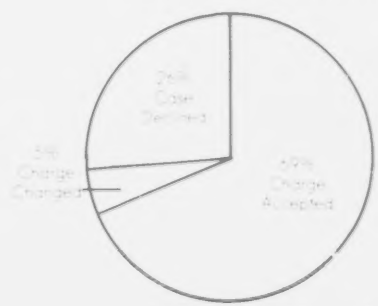


10,454 Cases Presented
1983

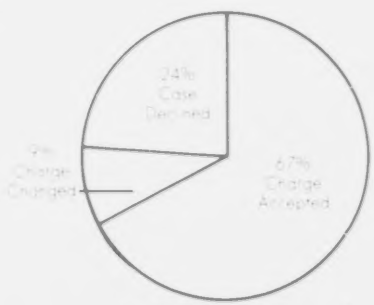
MISDEMEANORS



11,995 Cases Presented
1981



11,697 Cases Presented
1982



13,180 Cases Presented
1983

Source: U.S. Attorney's Office, PROMIS

Comparative Summary of New Case Filings

When the U.S. Attorney prosecutes an adult offender, the case is filed in the Criminal Division of the D.C. Superior Court. Small claims, landlord tenant actions and other civil matters are filed in the Civil Division of D.C. Superior Court. Divorces, mental health commitments and other family matters are filed in the Family Division. The number of cases filed in the District of Columbia courts is shown below. An overall increase in the number of cases filed is projected.

	COURT FILINGS			
Calendar Year	1981	1982	1983	Planned 1984
Criminal Division				
Felony Indictments	3,631	3,934	4,161	4,246
Felony Preindictments	7,319	7,078	7,066	*
Misdemeanors	15,578	16,179	17,343	18,215
D.C. Misdemeanors	3,813	4,244	4,467	4,738
Special Proceedings	1,899	2,154	1,873	2,090
Traffic	8,413	8,348	10,297	*
Total	**40,653**	**41,937**	**45,207**	
Civil Division				
Civil Actions	18,587	16,569	15,486	15,977
Landlord and Tenants	101,825	89,694	84,222	81,112
Small Claims	23,364	22,594	21,142	19,874
Total	**143,776**	**128,857**	**120,850**	**116,963**
Family Division				
Juvenile	4,323	4,012	4,129	3,472
Intrafamily	581	800	975	890
Neglect	436	432	470	434
Domestic Relations	8,733	8,143	8,487	8,987
Mental Health	823	1,527	1,596	2,088
Mental Retardation**	283	1,149	2,029	2,900
Total	**15,179**	**16,063**	**17,686**	**18,771**
Tax Division				
Criminal Tax Cases	8	5	0	*
Civil Tax Cases	77	94	135	*
Total	**85**	**99**	**135**	
Auditor-Master	436	130	116	*
Probate Division	2,970	2,849	2,829	*
Grand Total	**203,099**	**189,935**	**186,823**	
Grand Total (Excluding Traffic)	**194,686**	**181,587**	**176,526**	

*Data is not available. The Court does not make estimates for these categories.
**Includes review hearings.

Source: District of Columbia Courts, 1982 and 1983 Annual Report. Hearings Before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, District of Columbia Appropriations for 1984, Part 1, page CCC-XIII.

Public Defender Service

The Public Defender Service, PDS, was created by the Court Reform Act of 1970 to provide legal representation for indigent persons in court proceedings. Public Defender Service attorneys defend juveniles and adults charged with criminal offenses and also represent individuals at mental health commitment hearings. Under the Criminal Justice Act, CJA, of 1974, PDS is authorized to maintain a register of private attorneys to provide counsel to defendents. It is important to note, that PDS is an independent agency of the government, reporting to the court and acting as an agent of the court.

In 1983, some 25,897 persons were screened for financial eligibility for court appointed counsel. Private counsel appointments were processed for 18,425 persons. Public Defender Service attorneys were assigned to 13 percent of the cases. Taken together, court appointed counsel represented 88.7 percent of the defendants with charges filed against them.

PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICES

Fiscal Year	1982	1983	Planned 1984
Financial Eligibility Interviews	23,992	25,897	26,200
Private Counsel Appointments, CJA	18,817	18,425	20,300
Public Defender Service Representation:			
Cases Closed			
Trial Division	3,585	925	2,600
Mental Health Division	720	809	915
Apellate Division	110	38	40
Miscellaneous Hearings	209	133	1,520
Correctional Services	184	192	200
Children's Center	-	600	800
Total	**4,808**	**4,788**	**5,875**

Source: D.C. Public Defender Service

Court Outcomes

Adjudications of guilt are achieved through trial and pleas. The majority of felony cases that go to trial result in findings of guilty. The time that elapses from arrest to trial completion has been on the increase reflecting requests for additional time by attorneys and judicial availability.

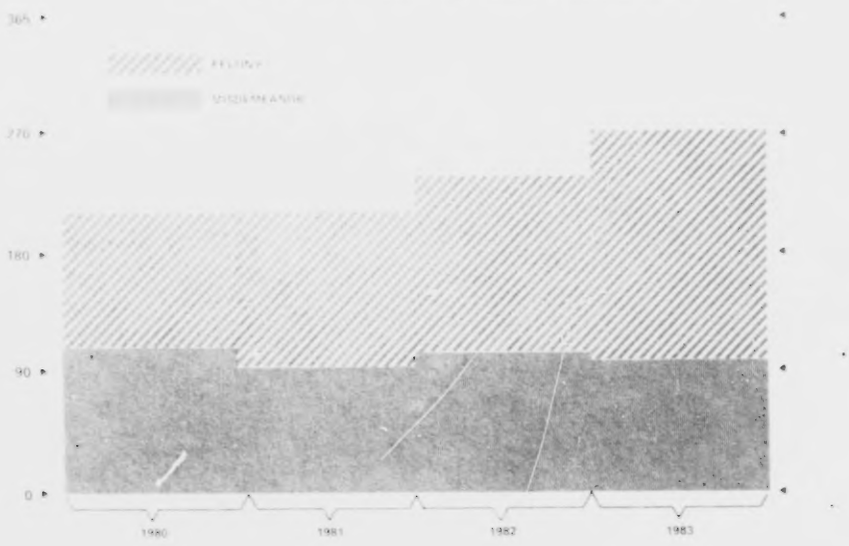
DISTRIBUTION OF COURT OUTCOMES

Calendar Year	1981		1982		1983	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
FELONY						
Guilty Finding	2,519	80	2,339	80	2,496	84
Dismissed or Not Guilty	632	20	571	20	492	16
Total Felonies Disposed	**3,151**	100	**2,910**	100	**2,988**	100
MISDEMEANOR						
Guilty Finding	7,638	56	6,205	49	7,067	56
Dismissed or Not Guilty	6,086	44	6,420	51	5,656	44
Total Misdemeanors Disposed	**13,624**	100	**12,625**	100	**12,723**	100

DISTRIBUTION OF GUILTY FINDINGS

Calendar Year	1981	1982	1983
Felony			
Guilty Finding	2,519	2,339	2,496
Pleas	83.2%	82.9%	85.4%
Jury and Bench Verdicts	16.8	17.1	14.6
Misdemeanor			
Guilty Finding	7,638	6,205	7,067
Pleas	90.9%	91.9%	92.8%
Jury and Bench Verdicts	9.1	8.1	7.2

AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS ELAPSED FROM ARREST TO TRIAL COMPLETION



Source: U.S. Attorney's Office, PROMIS

Juvenile Justice System

Juvenile offenders are tried in the Family Division of the District's Superior Court and are prosecuted by the Office of the Corporation Counsel. Juvenile court proceedings differ from adult proceedings in several respects. An initial hearing must be held within 24 hours of the youth being apprehended. At the initial hearing probable cause is established, and a decision is made as to whether the youth should be detained and in what setting. Youth may be held at the Receiving Home, a secure facility for juveniles, or placed in youth group homes.

In the District of Columbia there are no jury trials for youth. All proceedings are held before a judge. The trial is called a fact-finding hearing. If the juvenile is found guilty the judge may order up to two years of commitment. The court must be petitioned for an extension of the commitment beyond the maximum of two years.

The Youth Services Administration in the Department of Human Services is responsible for the care and supervision of juveniles who have been detained and/or committed for violations of the law or placed in the community in aftercare. The Department operates three facilities — the Receiving Home, Oak Hill and Cedar Knoll — which collectively have 339 beds. Pending final approval by the court, Cedar Knoll will be closed and juveniles who require secure detention will be housed in the Receiving Home. The other juveniles at Cedar Knoll will be placed in their own homes, youth group homes or foster homes with the provision of supportive services.

As an alternative to residential placement, counselors now supervise 730 committed youth who are living in the community. In addition, 623 detained youth were supervised in their own homes or in shelter homes in 1983.

YOUTH UNDER COURT ORDERS

		DETAINED	
Fiscal Year	1981	1982	1983
Admissions during year	1,607	1,676	1,592
		COMMITTED	
Fiscal Year	1981	1982	1983
In care, October 1	291	329	417
Admissions during year	813	990	1,181
In care during year	1,104	1,319	1,598
Discharged during year	773	895	1,195

Source: Department of Human Services, Division of Research and Statistics and the Youth Services Administration

Court Probation

Probation is a sentence for a less serious offense ordered by the court at the time the judge disposes of the case. The judge may order a split sentence, which requires the offender to spend a period of time imprisoned and the rest of the sentence in the community on probation. Thus, probation often serves as an alternative to incarceration. In calendar year 1983, with a staff of 94 adult probation officers, the caseload is 96 probationers per probation officer.

CASES UNDER SUPERVISION
as of December 31

Calendar Year	Adult Services	Family Services	Diversion	Juvenile	Total
1983	9,919	223	428	723	11,293
1982	7,841	1,164	334	791	10,130
1981	7,982	1,176	430	993	10,581
1980	6,562	1,248	225	1,019	9,054
TOTAL CASES ASSIGNED					
1983	9,344	161	1,409	753	11,667
1982	7,251	198	1,334	883	9,666
1981	6,663	211	1,779	1,264	9,917
1980	5,136	394	934	1,477	7,941
TOTAL CASES REMOVED					
1983	7,266	1,102	1,315	821	10,504
1982	7,392	210	1,430	1,085	10,117
1981	5,243	283	1,574	1,290	8,390
1980	4,041	327	1,158	1,587	7,113
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PROBATION OFFICER POSITIONS					
1983	94	13	*	41	148
1982	91	12	*	44	147
1981	78	16	*	53	147
1980	76	18	*	48	142

*Positions included in other services divisions.

Source: District of Columbia Courts, Annual Reports 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983.

District Court of Appeals

The District of Columbia Court of Appeals is the highest court in the nation's capital and is comparable to a state supreme court. The court is composed of a Chief Judge and eight associate judges. Cases are generally heard by panels of three judges; exceptional cases are heard by all nine judges. The Appeals Court hears and rules on decisions of the D.C. Superior Court. As provided by D.C. Code Section 1-1510, the Appeals Court also reviews contested cases and rulings from administrative hearing judges, Mayoral orders and rules and regulations of agencies of the District of Columbia and the District of Columbia Council.

APPEALS FILED AND DISPOSED

Calendar Year	1981	1982	1983
Filings			
Criminal	771	690	720
Civil	537	598	534
Agency	204	191	207
Special Proceedings	73	106	119
Total Filings	**1,585**	**1,585**	**1,580**
Dispositions	1,235	1,546	1,587

Detention Facility

The D.C. Detention Facility holds pretrial detainees, unsentenced prisoners and others awaiting transfer. In addition, it houses prisoners both male and female, who are serving up to a one-year sentence. Persons who are awaiting transfer to the District's prison at Lorton, Virginia, the Federal Bureau of Prisons and other jurisdictions also remain at the D.C. Detention Facility until their placement is accomplished.

The number of sentenced prisoners has accounted for the single largest increase in the detention population in the last three years. The District is currently involved in litigation in the U.S. District Court regarding overcrowding and is awaiting a ruling from the Court after having complied with Court requirements.

D.C. DETENTION FACILITY
(Annual Average Population*)

Calendar Year	1981	1982	1983*	% Change 1981 - 1983
UNSENTENCED				
Male Felons	387	556	668	
Male Misdemeanants	282	253	200	
Female Felons	27	42	47	
Female Misdemeanants	32	36	34	
Subtotal Unsentenced	728	887	949	30.4%
SENTENCED				
Male Felons	256	482	640	
Male Misdemeanants	252	212	204	
Female Felons	40	62	79	
Female Misdemeanants	36	50	84	
Subtotal Sentenced	584	806	1,007	72.4%
INCARCERATED PAROLEES	154	226	254	64.9%
Average Total	**1,466**	**1,919**	**2,210**	**50.7**

*Derived from the census as of mid month for a twelve month period.

Source: D.C. Department of Corrections

Imprisonment

The District operates a state corrections system for persons sentenced by the court to incarceration. The District "state" prison is located at Lorton, Virginia, where it was built in 1916. The 3,600 acre reservation includes minimum, medium and maximum security facilities and facilities for young adults. The adult facilities house male prisoners convicted of felony offenses and certain sentenced misdemeanants. The Youth Centers I and II house young adults aged 18 to 22 when committed under the Youth Corrections Act.

Many male prisoners are placed in Federal Bureau of Prisons institutions. These placements are at the discretion of the courts. Women prisoners who have been sentenced for more than one year are housed in the Federal Bureau of Prisons facility at Alderson, West Virginia.

The incarcerated population in the District's criminal justice system increased significantly from 1981 to 1983. This reflects an increasing number of arrests, guilty dispositions, persons denied pretrial release and mandatory sentencing. The District expanded the capacity for sentenced prisoners by 954 beds from 1981 to 1983 with another 350 more beds scheduled to open in 1985.

The fiscal year 1983 budget for the Department of Corrections was $96.4 million, which was a 13 percent increase over the previous year.

The Metropolitan Police Department has experienced a reduction in crime in recent years. This reduction in crime may have an impact on the need for future capacity. With this trend and a decrease in the population sector most frequently involved in crime, the male population between the ages of 20-29, the Department of Corrections' projections anticipate that the incarcerated population will grow slightly over the next few years and begin to stabilize through 1990.

IMPRISONMENT

	(December, 1982) Capacity	Census	(December, 1983) Capacity	Census
D.C. Detention Facility Sentenced Population	*	930	*	1,004
Lorton				
Central Facility	1,162	1,221	1,166	1,110
Minimum Security	252	214	300	300
Maximum Security	456	453	536	531
Occoquan I	398	417	436	391
Occoquan II	Not Open		450	301
Youth Center I	350	343	406	379
Youth Center II	191	189	250	244
Total	**2,809**	**2,837**	**3,544**	**3,256**
Halfway Houses	272	250	302	284
D.C. Prisoners House in Federal Bureau of Prisons (Female)		1,211 (120)		1,272 (120)
Total		**5,228**		**5,816**

*The capacity is subject to review by the U.S. District Court; there are 1,378 single cells.

Source: D.C. Department of Corrections

District Parole

A sentenced offender is normally eligible for parole after serving one-third of the maximum sentence ordered by the court. When a person becomes eligible for parole, a hearing is held before the D.C. Parole Board. In 1983, 57 percent of the adult prisoners were granted parole at the time of the initial hearing before the Parole Board.

As conditions of parole, the offender must have a job and a place to live in the community. Parolees are placed in the community under the supervision of the D.C. Department of Corrections until the term of the sentence expires. The department has a staff of 35 parole officers, and the present caseload is now 61 parolees per officer.

During 1983, a total of 1,308 persons were released on parole, and 1,531 persons were removed from parole status. Total cases removed includes all persons who have successfully completed serving their terms on parole, deaths, transfers and revocations.

	PAROLE			
Calendar Year	1980	1981	1982	1983
Average Parole Population	2,268	2,192	2,058	2,127
New Parolees	949	1,082	1,097	1,308
Total Removals from Parole	**1,432**	**1,909**	**1,867**	**1,531**
Parole Revocations (included in above)	249	310	332	298

Source: D.C. Department of Corrections